Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

A few Hints for the Season.

Mice in Young Orchards. A neighbor asks the best mode to prevent mice from gnawing young trees in orchards. About five years ago, much damage was done in this country by field mice. They were very numerous, and ate or girdled almost every young tree or bush, especially if standing near stone walls and old fences. Early the next winter the first snows were melted by rains, which formed a coating of ice upon the fields. This killed the mice pretty extensively and we have not had so much trouble from them since as for several years before the ice period spoken of.

Our friend thinks they are increasing again, as he found some of his young trees injured last spring by them. The last summer, being dry, was favorable for their increase; it may be if the coming snows should be deep and somewhat loose that they will be found more numerous and do more mischief than last winter, or for several winters previous. Many preventives have been recommended. One is to stamp the snow around the trees; but this must be done every time a considerable fall of snow occurs, which is quite a labor. Some have recommended to place small boxes of meal at the foot of the tree, containing strychnine, or arsenic, which they may eat and be poisoned. But this is a bad practice. Some of them may find it and be destroyed thereby, while others will not do it, and gnaw the trees; besides, it is dangerous business to be placing poison about in such places, for it may occasion the death of some animal more valuable than mice.

Washing the trunks of the trees has been recommended. Such washes as a decoction of quassia, or a solution of aloes would answer while fresh, but the rains and snows would wash it off.

Anything adhesive might prevent mice from gnawing the bark, but would be likely to kill the tree. Tar would be good, and would not injure the bark. It is frequently used in those parts of the country where they are troubled with the canker worm, but it is too expensive for such use now. The best method we have ever seen tried is encasing the trees with some covering not palatable to the varmints. Stiff paper saturated with tobacco water, or other offensive matter, has been used successfully. Birch bark has also been used, and is very good and more durable than paper. We have seen sheets of tin, zinc, and worn out stove pipe used successfully for this purpose. The tin or zinc was rolled around the trunk where it remained until spring and then taken away. The stove pipe was cut open and bent around in the same manner. All these things induce cost and labor, but often the loss of a single tree that you have nursed and cared for until it begins to bear fruit is greater than the worth of your labor and material it would cost to prevent it.

Planting Cuttings in the Fall. Many collect together such cuttings of currants, gooseberries, grapes, &c., which they wish to propagate, and pack them down in sand until spring, when they plant them out. This is a very good way, but we have proved that, if your ground be ready, it is better to plant them where you want them to grow, in the autumn.

A good way to plant currant cuttings is to punch a hole in the ground with a crowbar, or pointed stake. Place the cutting in it, holding it with the hand so that the upper end will be about an inch below the surface, and the lower in dry sand, filling up the hole full. They will come up well in the spring. Grape vine cuttings may be planted in the same way. If they are long, it will be well to place them in a slanting position, so that the lower bud shall not be too far down beyond the warming influence of the sun in the earlier part of the summer.

Early Asparagus. Those who have well established asparagus beds, and like to have asparagus early in the spring, earlier than by the natural growth, can hasten it by covering over the bed or a portion of it, with horse manure two or three inches deep and placing over it a frame with a glazed sash, like a hot bed. This will not only prevent the ground from freezing so deep in the winter but will start it early in the spring so as to have it a fortnight earlier than a bed not so prepared.

Early Lettuce. By sowing lettuce seed in the frame above named, before putting on the litter, it will start very early and come forward rapidly so as to have it weeks before it can be obtained in common beds.

Prepared Gall.

A young lady friend, who signs her communication "School Girl," sends us a package of queries which she desires to be answered "at our leisure." We fear some of them will never be answered on those terms, but there is one, however, on which we will try to enlighten our fair querist, viz., "How shall I prepare ox gall so as to make it suitable to be used in painting water colors and the like." In this answer we must give condensed direction from others, rather than any process of our own. Gall is, chemically considered, a sort of animal soda soap, of a greenish yellow color. Hence it may be sometimes used for certain purposes of cleaning surfaces that are greasy on which you wish to spread water colors, &c. It is often necessary to purify it and make it colorless. To do this, the following process has been found as good as any. Take a quantity of gall, which is to be boiled and skimmed, and an ounce of alum added, in proportion of an ounce to a pint. Another portion boiled and an ounce of common salt to a pint, added to it. Keep the mixture on the fire until the alum is dissolved. When cool pour it into a bottle, cork it loosely and let it stand in a cool, quiet place. In a month or two it will deposit a thick sediment. The clearer portion of the gall prepared with the alum, is to be added to that prepared with salt. The coloring matter will then be coagulated and thrown down, leaving the ox gall colorless. This may be poured off gently, and may be a little more pure if strained or filtered. This will keep any length of time. In this form it is often used to mix water colors for painting, or by being used as a varnish to be passed over them, thereby giving them more solidity and heightening their colors. When mixed with gum arabic, it improves the gum when mixed with colors, preventing its cracking, &c. Different colors can thus be used side by side, or in contact without running into each other. A wash of this prepared gall over a black lead or a crayon drawing will preserve it and prevent its being effaced easily.

A very good sort of China ink may be thus made: burn a piece of camphor, catching the smoke or soot on a piece of cool earthern held over it; mix this lamp black with gum arabic and prepared gall.

Gall prepared in this way is very good for removing grease spots from fine cloths. Our school girl friend can follow out the above process, and we should like to hear how she succeeds.

Harvesting the Hay Crop.

Few topics within the whole range of practical husbandry, are of more importance than the proper management of grass lands. The crop is one which lies at the very foundation of all successful farming, and its consideration is a matter which is always seasonable and interesting because of such vast importance. Looking through the volume for 1863 on the "Agriculture of Massachusetts," recently, we were much interested in the remarks of the Secretary, Chas. L. Flint, Esq., in detailing his impressions and observations during an agricultural tour in the old country, where he examined with great minuteness the various practices of the farmers of the country. Writing of the husbandry of Italy, he says:

"To me, previous to seeing this fertile country of Lombardy, made fertile wholly by its admirable system of irrigation, the results that I had frequently read of—seven, eight and nine cuttings a year—always appeared chimerical; but after travelling through the length and breadth of the watered district, I am prepared to believe that an enormous quantity of grass can be cut from it. Another thing has impressed me strikingly here, and that is, that the Italians understand the period at which grass should be cut to make the most of it, better than we do. I no where saw grass allowed to stand even into blossoming; it was cut in a very green and succulent state, when full of its sweet young juices. In hundreds of instances, perhaps thousands, I saw men and women, more frequently the latter, mowing grass less than six inches high, often less than four, and very often, and in many countries, cutting grass that our farmers would never think of cutting. So careful and saving are they in all parts of the Continent, that grass is cut very green, very often, and very close to the ground, almost universally. But they often apply a dressing of liquid manure immediately after cutting, and I saw it in innumerable instances carried out upon the backs of women, and applied by the slowest possible processes, distribution by hand, often making an extremely offensive smell, to be sure, after it was first applied, but causing a wonderfully rapid start and growth."

We think the farmers of our country may learn a most important lesson from the method of cutting grass as practiced by the people of Italy; although on account of the high prices of land, and the cheap rate at which farm laborers can be procured in the old country, compared with the abundance of land to be had, and the high price of labor in our own, it is almost impossible for us here to adopt the practices which are there followed with so much success. But even with these differences, would it not be best for us to follow somewhat in the track of the Italian husbandmen, if it is true, as Mr. Flint strongly intimates, that they "understand the period at which grass should be cut to make the most of it, better than we do."

Probably there are few matters upon which greater diversity of opinion exists among practical farmers, than in regard to the time that grass should be cut for hay, in order to have it give the greatest amount of animal nutrition. Some assert that it should be cut while in blossom; others when the seed is in its milky state, and many of the older class of farmers, still hold to the opinion that it has more *heart* to it if the grass is ripe and the seeds fully matured. We have not time at present, neither is it to our purpose to discuss this question from a scientific stand-point. All farmers have observed that cattle kept up to dry forage all winter, even if of good quality and if some roots are fed with it, usually go to the pasture in spring in a poorer condition in flesh than when they came to the barn in the fall;—and all have also noticed that cattle of all kinds gain in size, in muscle and flesh, (fat) during the time in which they feed wholly on green grass. Now may it not be inferred from this, that the greener grass is cut for hay, and can be properly cured, the better it will be as a winter food for stock; and from these facts are we not also led to say with Mr. Flint that the Italians, in this matter at least, are far more correct than ourselves?

We are fully convinced that if the first crop of grass upon mowing lands should be cut as early as June 10th, (in ordinary seasons) provided the land has received a top-dressing of manure in autumn—and a moderate coat of finely pulverized dressing immediately applied to the surface, a second crop could be cut by the middle of August; (possibly by again manuring a third crop could be cut, even in our cold climate;) and that by this method, grass lands would not need plowing up nor re-seeding so often, the land would always be rich, and the yield of grass, if not more in bulk, would be more than double in value the yield of grass as now usually cut and harvested. And these are not all the advantages that would come from such a system; grass fields could be much diminished in size, making it less work to cut the two crops than it is now to cut one, and they could also be made smoother and better to be worked than now. There is much yet to be learned in this matter, and although rather unseasonable we bring it up at this time, that our readers may take it into consideration and give us the result of their thoughts.

Member of the Board of Agriculture.

The following note has been received from Mr. H. O. Butterfield, of Phillips, secretary of the convention, and we are happy to endorse the high opinion expressed of Mr. French in the note below. We are satisfied he will be one of the "working members" of the Board:

"E. R. French, Esq., of Chesterville, was elected member of the Board of Agriculture for Franklin County by the Convention of Delegates from Franklin and North Franklin Agricultural Societies, held at Farmington, on Thursday, the 20th ult. Mr. French is a thorough scholar, as well as a practical and successful farmer; and it is confidently expected that he will prove an efficient and profitable member of the Board of Agriculture, which is doing a good work in developing the resources and promoting the material prosperity of our State."

What makes a Fair Successful.

Solon Robinson, of the *N. Y. Tribune*, in his notes on the recent N. Y. State Fair, thus felicitously alludes to one of the chief causes of the success of that fair,—using the word success in its true meaning—and we hope it will not be long before other State and County societies will have learned the secret of this success and put their lesson into practice:

"The people are learning. A member of the Ohio State Board, who attends a New York State Fair for the first time, has just remarked to me that he is struck with the conduct of the people. 'They examine everything, men and women are looking at the stock, the tools, the machinery, everything, and commenting freely. I have never seen people pay so much attention to the things upon exhibition.'

Here is a lesson to learn. Listen, Oh ye Ohians, and all others, to the reason why people here look at things that are calculated to instruct them in the business of their calling.

They have nothing else to look at!

This Society has led a prosperous course for twenty-three years, and has never had a fast horse trot within its enclosure to attract people inside and distract them afterward. It has never allowed any fat women nor snake tamers, nor any other catch-penny show, to come inside the gates. It does not hire a band of music to amuse those who love a noise. The managers have all aimed to make their annual exhibitions schools for farmers. The evidence that they have succeeded is before us to-day."

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Franklin County Agricultural Society.

The Show and Fair of this Society was held Oct. 4th and 5th, at the show grounds of the Society, in Farmington. Both days were very pleasant and everything passed off in good order.

The first day was devoted to the exhibition of neat cattle, sheep and poultry. The number of oxen was not large, there being only two teams, those from Wilton and Farmington. Many of these were very nice, well-matched, and fleshy. R. M. Morrison and B. F. Lowell took the prizes on matched oxen. Drawing match poorly attended. We noticed, among the many nice steers, one pair of three-year-olds, girth seven feet, owned by David Oakes, of Chesterville; also one pair of two-year-old steers, girth six feet six inches, owned by E. J. Hardy. Many more were on exhibition that were perfectly matched, but not quite as large. Full blood bulls were rather few in numbers; only one entered, and that by J. F. Butler, of Farmington, a nice animal. Of cows, heifers and calves, there was a fair quantity and of extra quality. The show of sheep was the best ever held in this county, being chiefly of the Spanish Merino breed; a large share of them full bloods, which have been brought from Vermont within the last three years. Those contributing most largely were Wm. Niles, Wm. Woods, J. M. Bass, J. W. Green, Joseph Titcomb, John F. Woods, of Farmington. Mr. Woods had a full blood buck of his own raising that sheared twenty pounds of unwashed wool. Wm. Niles had a buck that took the first prize. J. M. Bass, first on ewe sheep. The swine were all too fat to bring out.

The second day halls open and show of horses. The horses were mostly descendents of the old Eaton horse, retaining well the form and motion of the old horse. A better lot of colts is rarely seen at a county show.

The trotting came off in the afternoon. The track was in bad condition, and the horses did not make quite as good time as at some former fairs, none making better time than three minutes. The successful competitors were James Howes, N. Furbush, Chas. A. Neal, John Larkin. The Halls were well filled; a better display of vegetables, seed corn, potatoes, onions, apples, pears, grapes, squashes, pumpkins, &c., I think is rarely seen.

Franklin County, I think, can compete with any county in the State in fruit. The cheese and butter was very nice, although not exhibited in large quantities.

In the upper hall was the Ladies' Department, which comprised articles both useful and ornamental.

The whole exhibition was far superior to previous years, and much praise is due to the fair sex for the interest taken. A better lot of cloth, thread, yarn, mittens and hose never graced the hall. It must be acknowledged that the ladies far outdid those who have heretofore boasted on their fine show of oxen, steers, horses, colts, sheep, &c. May they redeem themselves next year.

The address was delivered by E. R. French, of Chesterville. It was a very able production, and was listened to attentively.

L. F. Green, Sec'y.

For the Maine Framer.

Town Fair at New Portland.

Messrs Editors: The citizens of New Portland and neighboring towns, held a Cattle Show and Fair at the north village in that town on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25th and 26th.

The show of cattle was very large, equalling if not exceeding the exhibitions of the organized societies in the County. The quality of the stock on exhibition was also very good. The entries of sheep were small owing to a misunderstanding among the sheep owners with regard to the arrangement of premiums. This was much to be regretted as New Portland ranks among the first towns in the State in sheep raising. One of the Vermont Spanish Bucks was brought into town a short time ago, for which the sum of one thousand dollars was paid.

The Fair was well attended and many of the articles on exhibition spoke highly of the handiwork of the fairest portion of creation, the mothers and daughters of our land. Your correspondent noticed, however, [and it is much to be regretted] that while wrought pin cushions, worsted work and fancy work generally abounded, there was no competition for a premium for best darned stockings by girls under eighteen years of age. A silver spoon was exhibited by J. W. Norton, the history of which rendered it an object of interest. It came over to America in the Mayflower and has been handed down from generation to generation until it came into the hands of the present owner.

The weather on both days was propitious; the crowd large, but good natured, and on the whole everything passed off as well as could be desired.

S. J. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

Litchfield Cattle Show and Fair.

The Litchfield Farmer's Club held their sixth annual Show and Fair, Monday, Oct. 18th. The weather was delightful and there was an immense crowd, such as is seldom seen in a country place. The show of stock was very large and of excellent quallity. There were seventy-four entries of oxen five years old, and upwards; fifty-six entries of four-year-olds, eighteen of three-year-olds, sixteen of two-year-olds, also some calves and yearlings. A pair of calves entered by Z. H. Springer exhibited a degree of discipline and docility worthy of mention. They could be driven without the yoke as well as with, and go through with all the evolutions commonly belonging to our best trained oxen. There was a good show of bulls, mostly grade Durham's; a yearling entered by L. Hall and son, and a calf entered by Lorenzo Metcalf, are said to be the best in the country of their ages. The horses and colts on exhibition showed that Litchfield will do her part in the future as in the past in keeping up the good name of the State with regard to fine horses. The cows, heifers and sheep would have been a credit to any show, though nor very numerous. The show of fruit was very large and of the very best quality. There were one hundred and sixty eight lots of apples entered for the society's preference. One nursery-man, Mr. Daniel Emerson, presented fifty-four varieties of excellent apples. Pears, grapes and tomatoes were well represented.—There is a largely increasing interest manifested in fruit growing in this vicinity since we commenced to hold a town show. There were eighteen lots of the largest potatoes ever seen; one basket of thirty-seven, weighed sixty pounds; there were also twelve lots of turnips and other roots and vegetables too numerous to mention. Of corn there were thirty-two entries; the traces were large and very perfect samples, and it all indicated that the farmers have reaped a rich harvest.

The Ladies' department was a credit to the wives and daughters of Litchfield, and the way the full cloth and flannel came in was a caution to the manufacturers. Taking it all in all, the show was a great success, and hence forth our town shows will be a fixed fact.

Wm. Springer, Secretary.

Litchfield, Oct. 26th, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Monmouth Town Fair.

Messrs. Editors:—The Monmouth Farmers' and Mechanics' Club held their second annual Fair on Wednesday, Oct 19th. The day proved a pleasant one, and it seemed as though the whole population of the town, besides many from adjacent towns, was present.

The show of stock, especially of oxen, was very fine. Several districts furnished long strings of cattle, which showed that much attention is given to the raising of heavy oxen. The progress made in this direction within twenty years, is very great.

The indoor exhibition was held in the Town Hall, which was entirely inadequate for the purpose. The show of fruit and vegetables was good. That of grapes was superior. We have never seen the old fashion Isabella and Sweet Water grapes so thoroughly ripened as were exhibited here. H. Andrews, Esq, presented the Isabella, of which he raised several bushels from a single vine. Specimens of the Curtis grape were entered by Miss Sarah Cranston, also grapes from M. J. Metcalf, Mrs. A. R. Blake, and Mr. J. Shaw. Traces of seed corn were uncommonly handsome in spite of the terrible drouth.

The ladies department was well represented. We noticed some splendid domestic carpeting, woven coverlids, hearth rugs, table linen, drawings, paintings; and two pieces of sculpture in marble by Mr. Cook, were very creditable. Ten lots of butter were entered which was very fine.

The Litchfield Brass Band was on the grounds during the day, and discoursed fine music, while the Academy boys, under their gallant Captain, went through a series of military evolutions quite novel and entertaining.

The drawing match was contested with much spirit, and attracted much attention. Everybody seemed happy, and the Club adjourned to the next Tuesday evening, when the reports of the committees were read, and appropriate music sung by the Monmouth Glee Club, and an address was delivered by Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, in which he gave a brief sketch of the history and progress of the town, among other things giving the statistics of the aged people in the town, as follows: Whole number of persons residing in Monmouth, seventy years old and upwards, during the year 1864, 144; number of persons ninety years and upwards, 4; two oldest, 95; number between eighty and ninety, 47; number between seventy and eighty, 93; aggregate of ages about 11,000 years, or nearly twice as many years as the world is old since the creation. Mrs. Ruth Downing died the next day after the address was delivered, aged 95 years and 5 months. She moved with her parents from Newbury, Mass., to Minot, ninety-two years ago. She was a sister of the late Judge Emery of Paris. Mrs. Simon Marston was 95 years old in February last. We believe this to be a high degree of longevity in a town of less than 2000 inhabitants.

The Club is well organized, and has a handsome sum of money collected toward purchasing a library.

Z.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Plea for Western Clover.

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of the 23d of June last, I noticed an article headed "Northern vs. Southern Clover." Now, as to Southern clover, I am not prepared to give a verdict either for or against it, not having had any experience in its properties. But I can bring an offering in behalf of the Western, having used it in my small way of farming for the last ten or twelve years, and having thus tested its virtues, I have no hesitation in saying that I would not change it for the Northern, even if this were furnished me gratis. My reasons are, that the Western grows so much quicker; matures two weeks earlier; has more heads and leaves; is finer; makes better hay; affords two good crops per season, and as abundant fall feed as the Northern will give after having been cut but once.

I can begin haying two or three weeks before others do, consequently can get my hands about fifty per cent. less. When I cut the second time, the farmers generally have got through, so that help is not so scarce nor so high, as in the regular haying season. I get two tons per acre each cutting and of good quality, my horses and sheep love it, and grow fat upon it; while my cows give more milk than on common English hay. I am accustomed to cut it before the grass is fairly in blocsom. Seven years ago, I dressed a piece of pasture-land on the sward, in the spring, with green stable-manure and leached ashes; broke it up, then planted it with corn. At the second hoeing, I sowed Michigan clover seed. Then I used a common horse cultivator between the rows; and between the hills used an iron-tooth rake, as I would a hoe, to loosen the earth and take up the scattering weeds, but did not hill up the corn. The crop was a bounteous one. I have continued to pasture the piece from that time to the present, and it is now producing as plentifully as any pasture in this vicinity—always green and bright. As far as the field can be seen, the two kinds, growing side by side, can be distinguished—and this not more than three days after cutting, so much greener and thrifty does it look.

Yours truly, S. Dill.

Phillips, Me., Oct. 26 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

To Make Water-proof Cloth.

Messrs. Editors:—The canvas, linen, or cloth is to be washed with hot or cold water, the former preferable so as to discharge the stiffening which all new canvas or linen cloth contains; when the stiffening is perfectly dishcarged, hang it up to dry; when perfectly so, it must be constantly rubbed by the hand until it becomes supple. It must then be stretched upon a frame very tight and the following ingredients are to be laid on with a brush; for the first coat, viz: Eight quarts of boiled linseed oil, half an ounce of burnt amber, a quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead, a quarter of an ounce of white vitriol, a quarter of an ounce of white lead. The above ingredients, except the white lead must be ground fine with a small quantity of the above mentioned oil on a stone and muller, then mix all the ingredients up with the oil and add three ounces of lamp black, which must be put over a slow fire in a broad, iron vessel and kept stirred until the grease disappears. In consequence of the canvas being washed and then rubbed, it will appear rough and nappy. The following method must be taken with the second coat, viz: The same ingredients as before, except the white lead. This coat will set in a few hours according to the weather; when set, take a dry paint brush and work it very hard with the grain of the canvas, this will cause the nap to lay smooth. The third and last coat makes a complete jet black which continues its color. Moses Greenough.

North Edgecomb.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Summary of Discussions on Cutting and Steaming Food for Stock.

I. The cutting of hay, staw or other fodder for domesticated animals, tends to an economy of food, and also to a saving of power in the animals fed; but this and all subsequent operations should never be carried so far as to induce either the bolting of food or the lessening of the flow of saliva in the process of chewing, or in ruminant animals to supercede the functions of the third and fourth stomach.

II. The absolute necessity for any manipulation offered us, as is contemplated in this discussion, depends upon the unsold supply of such food, and the number of animals kept on any farm. If, as on most farms, where tilth is and ought to be improved, there is a demand for large manurial resources, the mechanical process of cutting up such food to about inch lengths should be tried, and may be more favorably conducted by the aid of horse or other power, at such times as are unsuited to outdoor work. Convenient arrangements should be provided for the storing of large masses thus cut, and for their handling with but little extra labor.

III. When thus cut, such amount as is needed for one feeding, should be wet with water at the rate of from 12 to 16 gallons to 50 bushels, and thoroughly incorporated; bran or other fine ground grain to be added, if allowed, and the whole to remain for 8 or 10 hours in a box, or covered in the coldest weather, so as to induce a heat sufficient to break up the minute cells which enclose the fatty and albuminous elements of the food. If roots, fine cut, or pulped are added to the mass, less water may be used, and the heating process allowed to proceed until a slight acid re-action may be observed.

IV. If steam is resorted to to quicken the heating process, the following rules may be observed:

1. It should never be applied to a mass of cut food, unless it has been first moistened as above, as there is reasonable ground to regard the effect of high heat, on the cells, as destructive, and inducing a slow combustion. The presence of a large share of finely cut roots, &c., might obviate this result.

2. The mass should never be fed at a higher temperature than blood heat, and may be reduced as low as 72° Fahr., in order to prevent the loss of teeth as a swill feeding, and injury to the lungs from the undue heating of the atmosphere of the stable, and perhaps to the stomach, from any subsequent use of ice-cold water.

3. Where musty fodder is used, careful observation should be had to ascertain whether the process of fermentation, which imparts to it its peculiar odor, has extended beyond the outer tissues of fodder; if it has, the farmer might as well cut up and steam shavings, as there is nothing left in such material but woody fibre, unless the microscope reveals the existence of fungus.

V. The flabbiness of flesh that has been observed in England in some experiments of cutting and steaming, proves nothing against the judicious conduct of these operations, but merely this—that unless the physiological laws hinted at in the first section have been transgressed, instead of good and sufficient food, the animals fed have either been stinted in their supply, or have taken in their stomachs mostly woody fibre, either of straw overdried before reaping, or of fodder which has been deprived of its elements of nutrition, as above indicated, and has been compelled to absorb his previous store of fat to support respiration, or of muscle to supply the waste of his tissues.

VI. The true uses of winter feeding are to be reached by approaching as near as may to the economy of nature, in her supply of food on good pastures, both as to the temperature and richness of food given in cold weather, and its supply of water, and hence cold and dried food are to be changed into such warm and succulent food as nature furnishes, and only to these.

VII. The experiments cited in this discussion are far from discouraging the practices referred to of cutting, moistening, or even of steaming food, but have not been conducted with such a careful method of weighing food, of ascertaining increased products of milk or flesh in cattle, or greater working power in horses, or furnished any proof of such results by tabular statistics, as would warrant the Society in recommending the universal extension of the methods pursued.

VIII. The subject is remanded to the Executive Committee, with the request, that in their discretion, it may either be made the subject of another discussion, or of prize essays to be prepared in accordance with the outline of method above suggested, or such other as may be in its judgment most expedient.—*A. B. Conger, President, N. Y. State Ag'l Society at the Fair of* 1864.

Autumn Ploughing and Manuring.

Do our readers realize the importance of improving these delightful Autumn days, when the teams are in such good condition, in getting the start of next season's work by fall ploughing and manuring the lands which are to be planted in the spring. We fear that some of them do not, or the oxen would not be in the barn and the plough rusting in the shed.

It is a question long in dispute, whether it is best to apply manure to our grass lands in autumn or in early spring; but it seems now to be settled with great unanimity that the best results are derived by top dressing in the fall. Theory and science claimed that there would be a waste of ammonia in the atmosphere when vegetation was too dormant to absorb it, or a waste of other particles essential to the growth of plants, when manures were applied in the fall. But careful experiments have again and again demonstrated that the grass crop is very much the gainer from applying the fertilizers in the autumnal months. Where the trial has been fairly made, and the different effects noted, we believe there is no difference of opinion among practical farmers upon this point.

Now then, has it ever occurred to any one that by the operation of whatever causes this beneficial result is attained in the grass crop, it may apply equally well to some others if not to all. Perhaps it has, and perhaps it has not; but here is a field opened for investigation and inquiry which it would be well for us to examine. It is true that at this season we are not apt to have such large supplies of manure as in the spring, but if equally good effects can be obtained from the application of twenty-five to thirty per cent less manure to a corn crop now, than by deferring its application until spring, it is of importance that every farmer should know it, so that he may make the most of what he has.

During a recent journey we met a very intelligent and prosperous farmer from Vermont, who in the course of conversation upon this subject of the best time to apply fertilizers to the different crops, stated that it was his practice and that of his neighbors to manure all their corn land in the autumn. He said that he had tested its advantage again and again in comparison with manuring in the spring with the same quantity and kind, and that in every instance the crop was from one fourth to one third larger where he dressed his confields in the fall. We suggested that his practice was directly opposite to that which we pursued and which generally prevails upon New England farms. In assenting to which, he stated that his own opinions and prejudices were strongly against the system, but that the success of one of his neighbors induced him to make the experiment for his own satisfaction, and he was surprised and gratified, to find, that what his neighbor had claimed for his method was most abundantly verified without exception in a series of years, and that all his friends who had tested the matter as he had done, were also satisfied of the great gain to their crops by the fall ploughing and manuring of their lands devoted to the production of Indian corn.—*Mass. Plowman.*

Fashionable Labor.

In can but be a matter of surprise to a person glancing at the advertising columns of the daily papers, in observing under the head of "Wants," which in many of them are extended to the length of a column, so large a number of young men from the country, who desire situations at a "moderate salary" as clerks, copyists, porters, railroad employees, and even coachmen and waiters. In most cases, when presenting themselves before parties desiring such assistance as they are willing to render, these persons are found to be a stout, robust, muscular class of individuals, whose past experience in the duties of farm life or in mechanical pursuits, has given them a glow of health such as is rarely, if ever, seen among the indoor toilers of the city. They are ready and anxious to enter into any engagement, no matter how meagre is the pecuniary recompense they receive therefor, and are even willing to sacrifice health, to procure any occupation which shall give them a fashionable prestige. To sit behind the counter of a dry goods establishment, and exercise their dexterity in exhibiting different qualities of fabric to enquiring purchasers, is the summit of greatness to which the ambition of too many young men of the present day leads them to aspire. They have yet to learn that fine feathers sometimes cover worthless birds, and that white hands and faultless dress and manner of occupation, are not the only requisites of a gentleman. Others may choose or be obliged to engage in other kinds of business which the city affords, but in all cases the same principle is observed throughout.

Now although this may seem at the first glance absolute madness, yet upon further investigation we observe a method in it which at once explains the mystery of such action. *City labor is more fashionable.* This is the whole secret in a single sentence. Agricultural labor, or "farm drudgery," as it is sometimes called, is looked upon by the young as the one evil most desirable to flee from. Any profession which to their minds partakes of a more fashionable nature, though it be actually more laborious and less remunerative, is eagerly embraced in preference to tilling the soil.

We can account for this only in the light of a wrong educational training—not always the result of teaching, but rather the want of it. Says Gov. Wright, in speaking upon this subject, "educate, instruct, encourage and offer all the incentives you are able, to give interest and dignity to labor at home. Enlist the heart and intellect of the family in the support of a domestic system that will make labor attractive at the homestead. By means of the powerful influences of early home education, endeavor to invest practical labor with an interest that will cheer the heart of each member of the family, and you thereby will give to your household the peace, grace, refinement and attraction which God designed a home should possess. We must educate our sons to be farmers, artizans, engineers, architects,—in a word, practical men. Their eyes should be turned from Washington, to their States, counties, townships, homes. This is a true patriotism."

Most parents make a signal mistake in neglecting this matter of home training. The dignity of labor should be fixed in young minds in connection with that education which controls and shapes the home policy of the family circle.—*Mass. Plowman.*

Steam Tillage in England.

Steam tillage was said at a recent meeting of the Social Science Congress, to be the prominent triumph of British agriculture. By it land previously drained was broken up in a third of the time before necessary to cultivate it for inferior crops, while the saving in horse labor had been very satisfactory, and met almost the expenditure of working steam power, and the capital required in establishing it—while the treading of horses, which did much harm, was obviated, and the evil consequences of bad seasons were overcome. The expense of plowing with Fowler's steam plow shows great economy over the ordinary plow. The cost with its tackle is £1000. An Agriculturist who has tried it states that he has had it in use for plowing 100 days in the year on an average, that he allows five per cent. interest and ten per cent. more for wear and tear, on seventenths its cost, as the engine is in use for threshing machine, chaff-cutting, sawing, grinding, &c., three-tenths the time, and that adding to the foregoing allowance. 7s. 4d. per day for repairs of engine tackle, 15s. 6d. per day for repairs, for coal, oil and tallow; 11s. per day for wages of attendants, and 7s. per day for water cart, he makes the average cost of plowing in this way a fraction under 8s. (say not quite $2) per acre. As the price for plowing by horses in his neighborhood was more than 50 per cent. higher—from 12s. to 14s. per acre—the saving was very great. Eight acres plowing was an average day's work.

Flax Machine.

The Rural *New Yorker* thus speaks of the machine for breaking flax, exhibited by Sanford & Mallory at the N. Y. State Fair.

"The development of flax culture in this country, is developing machinery adapted to its economical preparation for use. And while much of this effort is made in the direction of cottonizing flax, and with some success, there is a demand for machinery by which the fibre, no matter in what shape it comes from the field, may be rapidly, economically and efficiently prepared for spinning. We have before spoken of Sanford & Mallory's Flax Brakes. Since we last saw them in operation, they have been much improved; that is, they have been made simpler and more durable by change of gearing, and more efficient by diminishing the size of the corrugated rollers or revolving brakes, consequently the size of the corrugations. Here we see it being operated. Unrotted flax is put through these brakes, and woody material separated from the fiber without injury to the latter. This is a great triumph; and while it is an unnecessary one for practical purposes, it illustrates the efficiency and adaptability of these machines to the character of the work they are required to perform. No machine can possibly do its work better. And these are adapted to the necessities of the farmer with his few acres of flax to break, and to the manufacturer with his hundreds of tons."

Premium Cheese at N. Y. State Fair.

The best cheese on exhibition at the State Fair was from the factory of Levi Tanner, of Marcy, Oneida county. The samples shown were one weighing 700 pounds and several of smaller size; the last an imitation of the celebrated Cheshire cheese of England. Mr. Tanner was awarded the first premium and deservedly so, for perhaps no more perfect cheese could be shown in this country or in England. These cheeses in outward appearance were models of beauty, without spot or blemish, and were the admiration of dairymen and cheese dealers from all parts of the country. They were tested in the presence of some of the best judges of cheese on this side of the Atlantic, and were pronounced equal if not superior to the finest foreign brands.

A member of the State Board of Agriculture from Ohio, and who was well acquainted with the dairies on the Western Reserve, said that he had never seen anything like them in appearance or quality. The cheese when tested, came out of the trier in one solid bar, showing no porosity, and yet was mellow, buttery, and of a peculiar, clear, sweet flavor, rarely obtained and only in the most perfect cheese.—*X. A. Willard.*

Boiling Meat. The rule for boiling meat is to allow one hour for every four pounds of beef or mutton; pork or veal will require one hour and a half for every four pounds. All meat should be boiled slowly.

Cranberry Culture.

[In order to answer the inquiry of our correspondent at Newburg, we cannot do better than re-publish the following from our issue of June 23d. It occured as editorial in answer to a correspondent. Eds]

1. The requisites of successful cranberry culture are *air, light* and *water*. With these it will produce its fruit as well upon a bank of clear sand, as upon a bed of rich muck. It *must have* moisture, either from a brook or springs. The plants *will not live* in stagnant water.

2. With a piece of moist, open soil, with water not more than six inches from the surface, cranberries can be raised to a limited extent. But to have just such a location as is desirable for their successful culture, select a piece of low-lying land with a sufficient fall to drain it enough to work it without inconvenience, and with an opportunity to flood it as occasion may require, to the depth of six or eight inches.

3. Set the plants about the 25th of May, after having eradicated all grass and weeds from the spot selected. Distance: three and a half feet apart between the rows, and eighteen inches between the hills. The distance apart, however, will depend somewhat upon the number of plants one wishes to set upon a given piece of land. At the above distance they admit of good cultivation; if set closer the plants soon form a *mat* or thick covering, which keeps down the weeds.

4. The cranberry is liable to be injured by late spring frosts—while the vines are in blossom, usually from May 25th to June 4th. A fly also attacks the vines about the middle of July, depositing its eggs in the berry. The larvæ of this fly is very destructive to the cranberry. It is its worst enemy.

5. The use of flooding the vines, and the season for performing the operation are as follows: In winter, to protect the ground from the severe action of frost; in late spring to check the growth of weeds and wild grasses; in July to prevent the cranberry fly from depositing its eggs in the berry. At each season the retarding effects of the water on the plants are very slight.

6. The Bell, the Cherry and the Bugle—so named from a slight resemblance in form to each article mentioned—are fine varieties; the first two being especial favorites.

Cows---Natives vs. Bloods.

There exists at the present time, much difference of opinion among stock growers, as to the best breed of cows for milk. Some claim one breed, and others another. One agricultural writer claims the Alderney as the best milker, another praises the Devon, a third extols the Ayrshire, and so on through the catalogue of breeds, each having its admirers. The use to be made of milk has a decided bearing upon this subject. The farmer who sells his milk to the milkmen, looks to quantity rather than quality, while, on the contrary, the dairyman looks to the quality rather than the quantity. An Alderney would suit the former; while an Ayrshire or some other breed would better suit the latter. Our friend Preston of New Ipswich, who sells his milk for the market, preferred an Ayrshire grade, after much experiment; while the late Maj. Amasa Stetson, of Stetson, Me., of large experience, preferred natives for all purposes, to any blood stock. We are somewhat inclined to coincide with Maj. Stetson. We can pick, we think, twenty-five cows to-day, in the town of Hillsborough, natives, and that have no extraordinary feed in stall or pasture, that in quantity or quality of milk, the past season, we will put against the same number of cows of any blood stock in New England. This is saying a good deal. We will subjoin the results of one cow. After this cow is beaten we will bring forward another. Mr. B. Gray's cow, a native, and with no extraordinary feeding, produced the following results in butter, in three months:

April 7th, 9 pounds; 14th, 10 lbs; 21st, 10¼ lbs; 23d, 11½ lbs. May 4th, 10¼ lbs; 11th, 11½ lbs; 19th, 13 lbs; 26th, 13 lbs. June 2d, 9½ lbs; 9th, 12¾ lbs; 16th, 13¾ lbs; 23d, 13¼ lbs; 30th, 14¾ lbs. Total, 134 lbs.

This amount of butter was made by Mrs. Gray in three months, and sold, in addition to a supply of milk and butter for her small family, which must have equalled a pound or two per week. After the growers of blood stock can beat this cow, we will bring forward others. Keep the "ball in motion," as we would elicit facts.—*N. H Journal of Agricutture.*

How to Save Manure.

In Franklin county, Mass., the place of my nativity, most of the tillage land has increased in value probably one hundred per cent, within the last twenty-five years, by means of the careful husbandry and application of manures. Most of the barns are constucted with three stories, with a view to this object, a part of the middle story being devoted to stabling, with tight floors, so that the droppings, with the urine, may be precipitated below through convenient trap doors. The lower story, or cellar, opens generally to the east or south, convenient for driving in a team loaded with alluvium, gathered from shallow holes or basins made on the lower sides of the roads at the opening of cross-bars, which are so necessary in the hilly country to prevent the water running in the road—or with muck, or with dirt of some kind or any kind, to be mixed with the droppings, and absorb the urine and escaping gasses.—Sometimes old brine and refuse salt are thrown into the heap, sometimes

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

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$2.50 in advance, or $3.00 if not paid within six months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

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☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

The War News of the Week.

The military situation in Virginia remains without any material change since our last week's summary was made up. Since the late demonstration in the vicinity of the Southside railroad on the left of our lines, no movement has been undertaken by Gen. Grant, and Lee seems to content himself for the present with remaining on the defensive, waiting the development of his adversary's plans, hopeless of the successful prosecution of any aggressive operations by his own forces. It is not now probable that Gen. Grant will be ready for some days to assume the offensive. It is known that the Government have been put in possession of information that rebel emissaries have been secretly sent into loyal States for the purpose of setting fire to the principal towns and cities on the day of the Presidential election, and the Secretary of State has notified the municipal officers throughout the country that they may take the necessary measures to avert the danger. It is believed also that the occasion will be chosen by the rebels and rebel sympathisers in the Canadas and other British Provinces, to committ depredations upon many of our frontier towns, which are comparatively defenceless and at the mercy of these marauders. To ensure greater security against these rebel machinations, it is understood that the Government has temporarily withdrawn a number of regiments from the front, to be distributed at various important points and to act as they may be called upon in an emergency. It is thought there is danger of an outbreak in New York city—where large numbers of secessionists have been colonized within the past few months—and Gen. Butler, with an adequate military force has been sent thither to act in concert with Gen. Dix, the commandant of the department, in case of serious disturbance. These precautionary measures by the Government are no doubt justified by the extraordinary circumstances of the times and the desperate and unscrupulous character of the enemy with which it has to deal. The recent daring raid into Vermont; the capture and burning of steamers on the northern Lakes; the threatened movements upon Detroit, Buffalo and Ogdensburg, only frustrated by timely discovery and prompt preparation on the part of the authorities and citizens; and the instances of rebel audacity even in our own State, within a brief period, at Calais, Eastport and Castine, all demonstrate the reality and imminence of the danger and the necessity for vigilant and energetic action on the part of those who are entrusted with the care of the public safety. We sincerely trust that there may be no occasion to exercise the power thus called into requisition, and that the election will pass off without hindrance or disturbance; but it would be a gross dereliction of duty, on the part of the officers of the Government, under the circumstances, not to be forearmed for any emergency.

Affairs in the Shenandoah valley remain quiet. Sheridan still occupies his former position near Winchester and is ready to meet any movement of his thrice discomfitted rebel antagonist. Meanwhile his men are making themselves comfortable in their quarters, new and comfortable clothing and equipments having been served out to them, and they are recuperating from the exhausting marches and almost incessant fighting of the long and brilliant campaign.

There is considerable activity in Sherman's department. Hood still threatens the invasion of Middle Tennessee, but in a recent attempt to cross the river was repulsed by Sherman with considerable loss. A gunboat and several transports have been captured by the rebels, who make use of them to facilitate the purposes of the invasion. The latest intelligence from Sherman indicates a daring counter movement on his part. It is stated that he has sent the 4th corps to Decatur to operate against Hood, and has removed the remainder of his army to Atlanta to inaugurate an offensive campaign southward or eastward from that point. Either Macon or Augusta will be threatened by him, and unless Hood retraces his steps the capture of one or both these important positions will be inevitable.

Interesting details of the destruction of the famous rebel ram Albemarle by Lieut. Cushing of the navy, will be found in our columns. It adds another to the list of the daring and brilliant achievements of the war, and has since been followed by the capture of the town of Plymouth, N. C., on the Roanoke river. The destruction of the Albemarle and the possession of the place, will secure to us the uninterrupted navigation of the sound, and our weakly garrisoned posts in that State immunity from attack.

It is believed that several rebel cruisers besides the Tallahassee have made their escape from Wilmington and are now engaged in committing depredations among our merchantmen. Several captures are reported off the coast, and it is believed that one of the pirate steamers has gone in the direction of Halifax. Several of our fast-sailing gunboats have been despatched in pursuit, but we fear with slight prospect of success.

Several valuable blockade runners have been captured within the past week. The Lady Sterling—a new and large paddle-wheel steamer of 1000 tons burthen, was overhauled on Friday, Oct. 28th, by the Eolus, Calypso and Fort Jackson, and carried into Beaufort. She had on board 980 bales of cotton. The vessel and cargo are estimated at $800,000. The steamer Anna was captured on the 31st ult., with 518 bales of cotton, 30 tons of tobacco, and 15 barrels of turpentine; and on the 2d inst the English steamer Lucy, with 414 bales cotton and 25 tons tobacco. These make seven captures with the last thirty days. This speaks well for the vigilance of our blockading fleet off Wilmington.

☞ H. K. Morrill, Esq., who for the two past years has conducted the "Gardiner Home Journal" for the benefit of the family of its late publisher, A. M. C. Heath, who was killed in the service, has purchased the entire interest and good will of that establishment, and last week made his proprietorial bow. The *Journal* is a racy paper, and we wish him something better than the ordinary fortune of printers—in these times.

☞ Gen. Hovey in command at Indianapolis knows how to deal with the "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana. He has issued an order saying that the members of the order are threatening to assassinate the witnesses who have exposed the treasonable purposes of the organization, and that he will hang a prominent member in every vicinity where a witness may be iniured by them or the order.

The Lady's Friend for November, contains a fine steel engraving of the "Empty Cradle," and has an array of fashionable, artistic and literary matters which will interest the ladies. Terms $2.50 per annum. Philadelphia, Deacon & Peterson.

Maine Regiments returned from the Front. The original members of the First Maine Cavalry, whose term of three years' service has expired, and also of the Eleventh Maine Infantry; arrived in this city from the front, the former, under command of Maj. S. W. Thaxter, on Friday night last; and the latter in charge of Capt. S. H. Merrill, (who has had command of the regiment since the 25th of August) on Saturday last. The 1st Cavalry left the front with one hundred and fifty men, and about fifty more joined them on the way, from hospitals, posts of detached duty, &c. The following are the names of the officers who returned:

Maj S W Thaxter; Capt Horace S Cole, Co A; Capt Frank M Cutler, B; Lieut W P Coleman, B; Lieut Horatio S Libby, B; Lieut Phineas Foster, D; Lieut Isaac G Virgin, G; Lieut John R Andrews, I.

The 1st Cavalry has served three years, and taken a large part in all the dashing and hard fought achievements in which the cavalry branch of our service has been engaged. It has gained the reputation of being one of the best regiments in the service, and this from able officers and military men of our own and other countries. The regiment's record is a noble one.

The Eleventh Maine left the front near Newmarket Road, on the north side of the James, on Wednesday, November 1st. It numbers ninety-seven men. Some of the officers whose term of service had expired were mustered out a few weeks since, and consequently did not return with the regiment. Among these were Adjt. Henry O. Fox and Capt. F. W. Wiswell, Co. E. The returning officers are as follews:

Capt. S H Merrill, Co. I, in command of the regiment; Lieut Thompson, B; Capt Edgar Nichols, C; Lieut S B Foster, E; Capt Lemuel E Newcomb, F; Lt Geo B Weymouth, I.

Our readers who have all watched the actions of our Maine troops with commendable pride and interest, are familiar with the gallant record of the 11th, and it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate it at this time. It has always been prompt, and trusty, and has never wanted in courage, or a willingness to perform any duty, however hazardous.

Vegetables for our Soldiers. Urgent application having been made for a supply of vegetables, apples, &c., for the use of Maine troops in the Army of the Potomac and for the 2d Maine cavalry, in Florida; our State Agent, Geo. R. Davis, calls upon the loyal and benevolent people of Maine to contribute of the abundance of their stores for this purpose. Two thousand barrels of potatoes, apples and vegetables, are wanted. All donations of the above articles may be directed to Mr. Davis at Portland. Free transportation has been provided over all the railroads running into the city. The articles should be properly barrelled and marked as follows: "For the Army of the Potomac and Pensacola, Geo. R Davis, State Agent for Maine."

The need of these articles for the use of our soldiers both in camp and hospital is attested by the endorsement of Gov. Cony, and by frequent appeals from officers and soldiers to their friends at home. A member of the 1st Maine Cavalry, in camp near Petersburg, Nov. 1, writes us saying "Do try to get our friends at home to send us some of those large potatoes they are boasting of; for we have to pay 15 cents per pound for them, and have to get them at that price. Only to think of a son of Maine being without '*potatoes*.'"

Rebel Raiders at Castine. A dispatch was received in this city on Tuesday last, giving intelligence of an attempt, on the night previous, to surprise the garrison of the water battery at Castine, by a raiding party. About 12 o'clock a small party of men was discovered by a sentinel approaching the battery from the land side. They were challenged and immediately fired upon the sentinel, who returned the fire. The alarm was given and the garrison mustered promptly. Sergeant Ramsdell was fired upon as he came out of his quarters. Four balls lodged within a few feet of him. The raiders then retreated, the garrison following them half a mile, firing upon them and they replying. They finally reached the shore, where they took a boat and escaped. Nothing has been heard of them since. Their object was supposed to be the capture of the United States revenue cutter lying in the harbor. Prompt measures have been taken by Gov. Cony to have the coast put in a thorough state of defence. Fort Popham has been garrisoned by the company raised for that purpose, and the several companies of State Guards are under orders to be in readiness to move to any threatened point at a moment's warning.

☞ Major Gardiner, Assistant Provost Marshal General of Maine, finding it necessary to take measures for the protection of the interests of the men now being recruited for military service, and to defeat the swindling operations of the gangs of substitute brokers which infest the State, has issued orders to mustering officers as follows:

1st. No recruit will hereafter be sworn in unless the amount of Town Bounty promised him is deposited in the hands of the mustering officer at the time the man is accepted by him.

2d. Hereafter no Certificate of Muster will be given by the Mustering officer, to any person, unless the amount of Town Bounty is deposited with him, or until he is satisfied that the recruit has actually received the amount promised.

No money will be received on deposit except U. S. Currency or Notes of National Banks.

☞ Capt. John D. Myrick of Co. K, 1st Maine Cavalry, reached his home in this city on Thursday last, on sick leave. He is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid and malarious fever, induced by the labors and hardships of the campaign, Capt. M. has gallantly done his part in making up the glorious record of the 1st Maine Cavalry during its eventful three years of service. And yet, worn down by unremitting labors and excitement and prostrated by disease, his sole thought and desire is to regain health and strength to return to active duty in the field, and aid in striking the final blow which is to rid the country of the curse of rebellion and the cure of slavery.

Railroad Collision. The passenger train from Boston of the P. S. & P. railroad, was run into by a freight train at Kennebunk on Friday evening last. The train consisted of twenty-two passenger cars, many of them filled with soldiers coming home from hospitals on furlough. Six cars were badly smashed, but only two persons were injured—not dangerously. The cars contained nearly two thousand persons. The accident happened in consequence of the freight train being on a long down grade, and the rails so slippery from the storm that the train could not be held up. The speed was, of course, greatly checked before the collision. Otherwise the destruction of life would have been awful.

Bethlehem Lodge. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of Bethlehem Lodge F. & A. M. in this city, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7th: J. W. Toward, Master; Otis G. Turner, Senior Warden; Stephen Barton, Junior Warden; Edward Stanwood, Senior Deacon; F. A. Crowell, Junior Deacon; Jos. S. Farnham, Secretary; J. M. Pond, Treasurer; R. H. Dolliver, J. S. Johnson, Geo. L. Hamlin, Financial Committee.

☞ Capt. R. W. Mullen of the 14th Maine Veteran Volunteers, who was discharged Aug. 19th, last for disability and absence without leave, having forwarded the War Department satisfactory evidence that he was absent by proper authority, is now honorably discharged the service for disability—said disability being caused by a severe wound received at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5th, 1862.

The 5th Maine Battery. This battery won distinguished honor in the battle of Winchester on the 19th of September, and again at Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, where it lost two of its guns, but which were afterwards recovered. The conduct of its gallant commander, Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, of this city, on the occasion referred to, has received the highest and most flattering recognition by his superior officers. General Wright, commanding the sixth corps, says, "The gallant and important services rendered by Capt. Stevens, of which I was personally cognizant, make it my duty to bring the merits of Capt. Stevens before the authorities of his State, and to ask for him at their hands such acknowledgment in the way of promotion, as it is in their power to bestow." Gen. Sheridan endorses on the recommendation of Gen. Wright, "Respectfully forwarded to the Governor of the State of Maine, the endersement of General Wright highly approved." So emphatic an expression of commendation from so high a source is something to be proud of, and we have no doubt that Gov. Cony will promptly and cheerfully act upon the suggestion of Gen. Wright. In this connection it will not be out of place to give the following striking incident of the battle of Winchester narrated by the correspondent of the New York *World*:

"Geneal Berge's brigade, attacked, Grover's division of the Nineteenth Corps, pushed forward so impetuously in the charge as almost to isolate itself from the division. The enemy ere long perceived the advantage and charged in turn, threatening the gallant brigade on their flank, and it was forced to retire. The rebels still coming on in overwhelming force at this point, pushed back and confused another brigade of the division in support, and the entire left of the division subsequently gave way. The entire infantry line of the enemy, recovering its courage at the sight charged in turn, pouring in severe and rapid volleys toward the point of breakage. Their troops still advanced at a double-quick, firing, and filing past, and almost turning the right flank of the Sixth Corps, lead by Gen. Ricketts' division, in their pursuit of Grover's infantry. The moment was a fearful one. Such a sight rarely occurs more than once in any battle as was presented on the open space between two pieces of woodland, into which the cheering enemy poured in their eagerness. Their whole line, reckless of bullets, even of the shells of our batteries, they constantly advanced. Capt. Stevens' battery, the 5th Maine, posted immediately in their front, poured its fire unflinchingly into their columns to the last. A staff officer, riding up, warned it to the rear to save it from capture. Col. Tompkins, in command of the artillery of the 6th Corps, sat upon his horse with a loaded revolver, close beside the battery, and ordered it not to move. It did not move. The men of the battery, loading and firing with the regularity and precision of a field day, kept it at work in the face of the foe, who advanced at least within two hundred yards of the muzzles of the guns.

The Boston Sanitary Commission Rooms. A friend of our sick and wounded soldiers, writes as follows in regard to the patriotic and benevolent work which is being constantly done for the brave men of Maine who return sick and disabled from the front, by the Boston Branch of the Sanitary Commission:

"Every heart should, and every patriotic heart does, I think, throb with sympathetic feelings for our sick and wounded soldiers; and, while we sympathize, let our sympathy run deep enough to reach the pocket-book. We who remain at home, know but very little of the sufferings of the soldier, what he has to endure for our sakes; hence we should always be ready to do whatever we are able to do, to relieve his sufferings and make him comfortable. Let us do whatever we may, we can never do enough to pay the soldier who leaves his home and friends and gives himself up to sufferings and even death for his country's sake. There are different organizations which are doing a vast amount of good for our sick and wounded soldiers, and they should receive our encouragement and support.

Let me call attention to the Sanitary Commission Rooms in Boston, which are doing so much for our Maine soldiers. I am told by good authority that over 4,000 Maine soldiers have received medical attention and care, since last January, from these rooms. The sick and wounded, as they are coming from the army to the hospitals or their homes in Maine, are waited upon at the cars in Boston, taken to these Sanitary Commission rooms, fed, nursed, wounds dressed, and even clothing furnished them if needed, and taken back to the cars again, all free of expense; and if the soldier is not able to travel alone, a nurse is sent with him, as has frequently been done, to his home in Maine. This is what is being done by the Sanitary Commission in Boston for our Maine boys. We are receiving the most benefit from these rooms, because the Massachusetts soldier generally goes direct to his home or the hospital, and is not obliged to lay over in Boston. Now, it appears to me that this enterprise ought to receive encouragement and support from the citizens of Maine. I conversed with a wounded soldier but a few days ago, who said that he could not have received better attention and care at home, from a wife or mother, than he received from these rooms in Boston. And all was done cheerfully and freely. He was furnished clothing, and would have had a nurse sent with him to his home had he been alone. He said that the Boston Sanitary Commission Rooms ought to be sounded from Maine to Georgia, for they were doing a glorious good thing for the sick and wounded soldiers. It is hoped that Maine and especially the "press" will take notice of these rooms and the "Soldiers' Aid Societies" of Maine will remember in their donations, the "Boston Sanitary Commission Rooms." D. L. S.

The 1st Maine Cavalry. The movement on the 27th inst., of the 2d and 5th corps, the details of which are given in another column, were supported by Gregg's cavalry with their accustomed efficiency. The 1st Maine cavalry was as usual in the advance. Though there was no general engagement the skirmishing work was active and severe. The regiment is reported to have lost 6 killed and 70 wounded. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* makes the following honorable mention of our Maine boys:

"We did not have any time what may be termed a regular engagement with Hampton's cavalry, but continual skirmishing during the whole day. The First Maine regiment than which there is no better in the service, had the advance, and did a large share of the fighting. It is one of the largest regiments in the division, having been recently augmented by the addition of what was left of the First District of Columbia cavalry, and a large portion of it are armed with Henry's sixteen shooting rifles—a very effective weapon for skirmish duty, and the brave Maine boys know how to use it. All the regiments in the division were engaged at different times during the day, and all of them fought bravely."

☞ The National Sailors' Fair to be opened in Boston this week promises to be one of the most brilliant and successful enterprises of the day. Large contributions in money and merchandise have been made by the merchants of Boston and other portions of the country interested in the prosperity of our commercial marine and naval service. Men of all parties labor together in the benevolent work, and the ladies, who of course know nothing of politics, give all their energies to the enterprise of founding a Home for our brave seamen who may become sick or disabled in the service of their country. The Fair will open on Wednesday of the present week, at the Boston Theatre, and will be continued each day and evening until Saturday the 19th inst.

☞ A gang of rascals, says the Bangor *Whig*, visited Stockton on Monday evening, evidently for plunder, and entered the houses of Mr. Roberts, Capt. Staples, Capt. Everett, Mrs. Cheeney and Mrs. Blanchatd. They were frightened off without obtaining much booty. They stole a nice gold watch from Mr. Roberts, and he offers a hundred dollars reward for its recovery and the apprehension of the thieves.

☞ The Congregational Chapel in this city has been repaired and enlarged,—the inside beautifully frescoed; making it a commodious and pleasant lecture and prayer room. Dedicatory services were held in the house on Saturday evening last, Rev. Mr. McKenzie preaching an interesting discourse from the words "A living Sacrifice."

Casualties in the Battle of Cedar Creek. The following additional casualties are reported in the Maine regiments engaged in the action at Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th of Oct.:

Twelfth Maine. Co A. *Wounded*—Sergt John Cooper, right foot. *Prisoners*—Lieut P G Knapp; privates A Dowell, James Mullen. *Missing*—G F McDonald, J Buthen, J Riley.

Co B. *Wounded*—Lieut S Boliver Wiggin, groin, severe; E R Harris, thigh, slight. *Missing*—J R Merrill, J C Measure, A Perry, Freeman N Boynton.

Co C. *Killed*—Corp Henry F Farr. *Wounded*—Eleazer Potter, hand, slight. *Prisoners*—Serg John Mulvey, Thomas J Libbey, Sumner C Libbey, John Young, Clark Stewart, Serg Luther Hearn, missing.

Co D. *Wounded*—Lieut Henry B Walton, since died; John Chrystons, foot, slight; James R Pinkham, hand, severe. *Missing*—H T Knowles; A Knauber; C R Newton; E S Phelps.

Co E. *Killed*—Alvah B Phelps. *Wounded*—Corp Marcus M. Swett, arm; Corp Nathan W Kendall, cheek; Corp Barnett W Sawyer, leg, flesh; John F Hammons, shoulder; Wm Plummer, hand. *Prisoners*—William T Davis, Moses Crose, Samuel D Parker, Timothy Stetson.

Co F. *Killed*—Charles D Garnett, Franklin A Tibbetts, Cyrus L Seavey, Josiah Adams. *Wounded*—Lt Daniel B Chesley, right leg, slight; James S. Coolidge, left leg; Horace Labree, right leg, slight. *Prisoners*—Lt Freeman H Chase, John Littlefield, Maxim Randio, Emery Allen, G A Foster, Uriah Towle, Samuel H Titcomb. *Missing*—Corp John A Decker, Peter Hogan, Augustus H Merrill, Luther M Hill.

Co G. *Wounded*—James C Dodge, leg, slight; Jas Corbett, foot. *Prisoners*—Serg Wm H Lovejoy, Wm H Grover.

Co H. *Wounded*—Alvin B Towle, both wrists, severe. *Prisoner*—Joseph S White.

Co I. *Wounded*—Lewis Bleeath, arm, severe. *Prisoners*—Serg A P Saunders, George A Francis, Jacob Bradois, Thomas Hawkins, Reuben S Garland, Joel O Smiley, P Nickerson, missing.

Co K. *Killed*—Serg E Cushing. *Wounded*—Corp A M Haskell, leg, flesh; C F Choate, bowels, severe; L Dunbar, scalp, slight; M Merrill, foot, slight. *Prisoners*—Corp John Smith, A B Bridges, Wm T Hennessey, F McGuire, H M Jervis, A McCauslin, A Goibraitte, S S Lee.

Recapitulation—Killed, 7; Wounded, 22; Prisoners, 36; Missing, 19. Total, 84.

Fourteenth Maine. Lieut Col C S Bickmore, killed; Drum Major George W Whittier, missing.

Co A. Color Serg Alva Emerson, chest, severe; Serg O G Crockett, abdomen, missing; E Hutchins, thigh, severe; Henry Emerson, knee, do; H F Bridges, abdomen, missing.

Co B. Lieut M H Adams, arm, slight, prisoner; Serg C E Blithen, arm, slight; Serg Peter Emerick, missing; Daniel Wingate, thigh, severe; W Bither, shoulder, severe; Rodolphus Hussey, missing; George L Spaulding, do; Geo Pollard, do; Edward Wilson, do; John Robinson, do; Kris Krinser, do; Jas Elders, do.

Co C. Corp Mathews, prisoner; D C Wyman, arm, slight, prisoner; Thos Murray, hip, severe; Patrick Doherty, hand, do; John Marks, thigh, do; John Zimmerman, leg, do; E Jackson, hand, slight; J E Fellyn, wrist, do; Jacob Friedhoff, prisoner.

Co D. Serg A L Bolan, killed; Corp R R Lancaster, foot, severe; Wm Dining, side, do; W Wingate, wounded and missing.

Co E. Corp Seth Perkins, thigh, severe; W Carver, heel, slight, prisoner; A J Judkins, missing; F Fagot, do.

Co. F. Sergt F Jenkins, arm, slight, missing; Sergt A S Miller, missing; Corp Daniel Cestrian, killed; N Francht, hand, severe; John Wharton, thigh, do; Jno Moser, wounded and missing; Tristram Hurd, Jr., do; Thos N Hill, do; J E Grant, do; Peter Derounes, do; Henry Nelson, do.

Co. G. Sergt J W Foley, leg, severe; Sergt Lewis Morton, head, slight; Corp Calvin Bickford, ankle, severe; Amos Learned, arm, do; Ezra Merrill, shoulder, do; C W Crooker, head, slight; G F Seither, shoulder, do; John Koher, killed; C Fisher, hand, slight; D Westerman, prisoner; Andrew Merriam, missing; M Van Buren, do.

Co. I. Corp E C Morse, leg, severe; Corp C H H French, missing; Nelson Ross, thigh, severe; H H Doe, hand, slight; Henry Myers, killed; Edward Marden, missing; W P Jordon, do; Jas Bruce, do.

Co. I. Sergt John Hayes, elbow, severe; Corp R E Ashton, missing; J A Sprowl, side, slight; Geo H Neal missing; Philip Piper, do; John Steward, do.

Co K. Sergt W Darby, missing; Corp Elmer worthing, prisoner; Augustus Worthing, missing; Thomas Keenan, do; E Witham, do; Jacob Albus, shoulder, severe; Ad Bowers, neck, severe; H Capers, hand, do; D Conners, do, do.

Recapitulation. Killed, 5; wounded, 34; wounded and missing, 3; wounded and prisoners, 4; prisoners, 3; missing, 33; Total, 82.

The Ninth Maine. The following casualties in the 9th Maine occurring in the demonstration upon the rebel works in front of Richmond on the 27th of October, are reported by Col. Granger:

Field and Staff. Wounded—2d Lieut S C F Smith, Act. Adjt. in left leg.

Co. A, commanded by 1st Sergt S A Doten. Corp Geo E Almsmore, arm, severe; Priv James W Bartlett, back, do.

Co. B, commanded by Capt L F Mckenney. *Killed*—Priv Albert Ireland. *Wounded*—Priv Ira Martin, left leg; Joseph McClure, left thigh, severe; Edward Smith left leg, do; John Griffin, left leg, do; Benjamin F Henry, left hand.

Co. C, commanded by 1st Lt G W Brown. *Wounded*—Priv Nahum Burnett, leg; George H Young, foot; Edward Willard, finger.

Co. D, commanded by 1st Lt Geo H Mower. *Killed*—Corp Jason M Prescott; Priv Benj R Tilton. *Wounded*—Priv Alfred Smith, head, severe; James Stewart, thigh, severe; Abram Overlock, thigh; Amos Hodgdon, left hand. *Missing*—Priv Leander Cardinal, probably killed.

Co E, commanded by 1st Sergt H B Runnells. *Killed*—1st Sergt Henry B Runnells.

Co. F, commanded by 2d Lieut Willard H Butler, Co. K. *Wounded*—Priv James Ireland, side; Otis Brooks, back; Jas D Murch, knee; Frederick W Hanscome, shoulder.

Co. G, commanded by 2d Lieut B J Hill. *Wounded*—Priv George G Beard, right arm, severe; George W Connell, right side. *Missing*—Corp William Geddis, probably killed; Priv William H Harris, do.

Co. H, commanded by 1st Sergt A H Chase. *Wounded*—Corp Hiram Y Bickford, right leg; Priv Abial A Preble, right leg, amputated.

Co. I, commanded by 2d Lieut Volney A Gray. *Wounded*—Priv Daniel Gordon, left knee; Moses M Bennett, left arm, severe; Edwin Hayes, right breast; Alonzo S Kimball, head, severe; Horace H Gray, left shoulder; Andrew Lewis, left hip.

Co. K, commanded by Capt S. S. Mann. *Killed*—Corp Reuben Downs; Sergt Francis E Baker, wounded, since died. *Wounded*—Corp Ruel Parkman, neck, severe; Sergt Henry Johnson, ankle; priv Daniel W Abbott, Seg, Charles Bacon, leg and arm; Alphonzo C Cousins, abdomen; Orlando Dodge, leg, arm and shoulder; Silas D Marston, shoulder and leg; Thomas J Mullen, elbow; Henry H Stanwood, head; John W Walker, arm, seriously.

Military Appointments. The following commissions were issued from the office of the Adjutant General last week:

1st Regt Vet Volunteers. Major Stephen C Fletcher of Skowhegan, Lieut Colonel; Capt Alexander B Sumner, C, Lubec, Major, vice Fletcher, promoted.

19th Maine Regt—Infantry. William H Foster, Albany, 1st Lieut Co G; 1st Sergt Nelson Norwood of Phillips, 1st Lieut Co E, vice Smith, discharged for disbility.

17th Regt. Major C P Mattocks, Portland, Lt, Col., vice Merrill, resigned; Capt Wm Hobson, I, Saco, Maj, vice Mattocks, promoted; Hospital Steward J G Sturgis, Standish, Asst Surgeon, vice Tuck, declined commission; 1st Lieut Wellington Hobbs, H, Norway, Capt Co I, vice Hobson, promoted; 1st Lieut Geo A Whidden, I, Westbrook, Capt Co K, vice Richards discharged for disability; 2d Lt Chas C Cole, Hiram, 1st Lt Co E, vice Sawyer, discharged for disability; 2d Lieut Parlin Crawford, G, Gardiner, 1st Lt Co F, vice Bartels, discharged for disability; 2d Lt J S Hobbs, Falmouth, 1st Lt Co H, vice Hobbs, promoted; 2d Lt Geo B Dunn, B, Poland, 1st Lt Co I, vice Whidden, promoted; 2d Lt Lloyd W Lamos, Berwick, 1st Lt Co K, vice Boothbay, promoted; 1st Serg Fayette M Payne, A, New Vineyard, 2d Lt Co B, vice Dunn, promented; Sergt Dexter W Howard, C, Leeds, 2d Lieut Co E, vice Cole, promoted Sergt Maj Geo A Parker, Lewiston, 2d Lt Co F, vice Hall discharged for disability; 1st Sergt Albert L Bradbury, Avon, 2d Lt Co G, vice Crawford promoted; Sergt Wm H Copp, E, Waterville, 2d Lt Co H, vice Hobbs, promoted; 1st Sergt Schollay G Usher, Saco, 2d Lt Co I, vice Adams, discharged for disability; 1st Sergt Jas M Webb, H, Westbrook, 2d Lt Co K, vice Lamos promoted.

19th Regt. Lt Col W H Fogler, Belfast to be Colonel vice Col J W Welch resigned; Major Isaac N Starbird, Litchfield, Lt Col, vice Fogler promoted; Capt Jos N Spaulding, Richmond, Co A, Major, vice Starbird promoted.

Unassigned Infantry. Henry Green, Freeport, 1st Lt 7th company.

First Maine Heavy Artillery. This regiment, commanded by Col. R. B. Shepherd, was engaged in the reconnoissance in force of the rebel works, Oct. 27th. In one charge the regiment captured and brought off two pieces of artillery, a battle flag and two hundred prisoners. The following is a list of the casualties:

Killed—Corp George C Knowles, L; Virgil D Bowley, L; Leander Vickery, B; Freeman S Hancock, G.

Wounded—Lieut Carlton M Austin, C, shoulder; Lt Ira M Bowers, H, do; Lieut Frank A Clark, E, arm; Serg Lorenzo D Perkins, G, mortally; Q M Serg David Wilbur, K, thigh, severely; Serg Thomas B Gifford, H, leg, do; Serg Joseph W Knights, H, hand; Serg Frank J Sergant, C, side slight; Wm H Welch, B, foot, do; Luther Kingman, C, leg, do; Owen O'Nisi, C, do; Artf Amaziah Billings, D, do; Benj W Hinton, D; Hiram G Bolton, D; Sanford Annis, F, foot, severe; Benj T Genthner, H, leg, slight; Converse Thomas, H, hand; Lorenzo Warren, groin, severe; Geo E Tibbetts, I, hand slight; Francis M Archer, I, leg do; Ezra Deane, K, thigh, severe; Elias Chick, M, leg, do; Josiah M Whittier, M, do; Benj W Rollins, E, hand, slight; Peter Pelca, E, side, do; Osborn Weeman, E, neck, do.

Naval Officers Exchanged. The following is a list of the naval officers from Maine, who were exchanged from Richmond by the flag of truce boat, Oct. 18th, the names of the vessels they were captured from, and the date of their capture:

Geo H Pendleton, Acting Master, Yarmouth, U. S. steamer Montgomery, captured Jan 7, 1864; W H Fogg, Acting Master's Mate, Bath, U. S. steamer Satellite, captured Aug. 23d, 1863; Chas. McCarty, Bath, Acting Master's Mate, U. S. steamer Canandaigua, captured Sept 8th, 1863; Chris Hovey, Kittery, Acting Master's Mate, U. S. steamer Powhattan, captured Sept. 6, 1863.

Battle of Hatcher's Creek.

The following account of the operations of the 2d corps in the reconnoisance on the 27th ult. of the enemy's position near Hatcher's Creek south of Petersburg, and the engagement which ensued, we copy from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*. The movement resulted in giving our left an advanced position, which will have an important bearing upon Gen. Grant's future operations. Three Maine regiments, the 17th, and 19th infantry, and the 1st Heavy Artillery, were engaged in the affair, and as usual, distinguished themselves by their steadiness and bravery. The 1st Maine and the 17th are especially mentioned by the *Herald's* correspondent:

"General Egan's division had the advance on that day, and by virtue of that circumstance was the first, as it also was the most prominent, in the battle.

Mott's division started at four o'clock, immediately in the rear of Egan's, and both divisions had flankers well out on either side, as well as skirmishers in front.

Gregg's cavalry moved out on a road further left of that taken by the infantry.

After reaching the Vaughan road the infantry column kept on its line of march without halting, until soon after daylight, when it approached the ford on Hatcher's run, and skirmishing commenced. At this point it was ascertained that the road was obstructed by fallen timber; that the trees along the borders of the stream for some distance on either side of the road had been cut down, and that a force of the enemy was posted in a line of intrenchments situated on the elevated ground across the run. The force of the enemy was then unknown to us, but Hancock immediately determined to form a regular line of battle, and to take the position by assault.

Accordingly Egan's division was deployed in two lines across the road, the Third brigade, Brigadier General Smyth commanding, forming the first line, and the other two brigades the second. Smyth's brigade moved forward in splendid style, proceeded down the slope, plunged into the stream, crossed it quickly, and carried the entrenchments on the other side. A few prisoners were captured in the works.

The remainder of Egan's division, together with the whole of Mott's and the artillery, then crossed the run. Having reached the other side, Egan's division moved across the open field to the right in order to reach a shorter road to Dabney's mill. The road led mostly through a thick forest of pines.

The road assigned to Egan being shorter than the one assigned to Mott, Egan was the first to reach the point at which they met. Egan halted his column there, made some precautionary dispositions, and awaited the arrival of General Hancock, who accompanied the Third division, on the other road.

After General Hancock and the Third division had come up to Dabney's mill the march was resumed on a single road, Egan's division in advance. It was a narrow road, through an extensive piece of timber. It was about a quarter past eleven when the head of the column emerged from the woods into a large open space, traversed by the Boydton plank road.

When the troops of the Second division were being deployed for future operations two rebel batteries opened on them at short range, one from the plank road in the direction of the bridge, and the other from the vicinity of the junction of the plank and the Quaker road. Beck's battery was quickly placed in position, and, opening a furious cannonade, soon silenced the rebel batteries.

During the cannonade General Grant and General Meade, accompanied by numbers of their staff respectively, arrived upon the spot. During all the time that they remained they were subjected to this heavy fire from the enemy's artillery.

About this time some of the skirmishers in front of the Second division advanced down the plank road to the bridge, captured an abandoned ten-pounder Parrott gun and a battery forge, and crossed over to the opposite side of Hatcher's run.

At half-past two P. M. the head of Mott's division arrived on the ground, when General De Trobriand's brigade was deployed on the left of the plank road, extending to the White Oak road and joined General Gregg. General Price's brigade was held in reserve, for McAllister's had been halted on the road, by order of General Meade, to guard against threatened interference by the enemy in our rear.

Gen. Hancock now determined to carry the hights beyond the bridge, and proceeded to effect the necessary arrangements for that purpose. Just as the arrangements were completed, and the line was about advancing, at four o'clock, a very sudden, very vigorous attack was made by the enemy's infantry from the woods where Lieut. Metcalf had his section. Some of the troops of the Third division were driven back, and the enemy came out of the woods into the cornfield, swept over the guns and deployed across the Boydton plank road, severing the connection between Mott and Egan. Beck's Roder's and Granger's batteries were soon playing on the enemy and doing considerable execution. Lieut. Metcalf was wounded mortally, many of his men were killed and wounded, and others with himself and section captured.

The moment the attack was made Gen. Hancock sent word to Gen. Egan to abandon his demostration against the hights across the bridge and with all his available troops make a vigorous assault on the right flank of the enemy's attacking force of infantry, which was exposed near the position held by Gen. Egan.

Leaving a regiment to guard the bridge, so as to prevent the enemy sending forces over it, Gen. Egan quickly changed the front of his command by facing to the rear, and then made a counter attack on the enemy. He drove the enemy back in very great confusion, capturing several hundred prisoners and recapturing the guns. As soon as the enemy made his attack on Price's brigade, Gen. Mott and staff rode to the right, and Major Williams, his Inspector General, led the 17th Maine, of Gen. De Trobriand's brigade, in an attack on the enemy's left flank, contributing considerably to the capture of the prisoners and the completen ss of the rebel rout. All the rebels who had forced their way across the Boydton plank road remained prisoners in our hands.

It was about this time that two members of General Hancock's staff—namely, Lieut. Col. Smith, Chief Commissary, and Major Metcalf, Senior Aid-de-Camp—were riding down the plank road, in the direction of Gen. Egan. But the enemy was yet in possession of the road, and Egan was cut off. They saw the guns which the enemy in his advance had captured, but in his flight abandoned. Col. Smith took two companies of the 1st Maine and a small detachment of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and, hauling off the guns by hand, returned them to the commander of the battery. Major Metcalf went on toward Gen. Egan, but soon encountered the remnant of a rebel reginent, holding as prisoners several of our men. One of them was a Lieut. Conlin of the 155th New York, who rushed out from among them and shouted, 'Major, I'm a prisoner. You can capture all of them.' Major Mitchell immediately wheeled his horse, and, dashing up the road, soon returned with the 26th Wisconsin regiment, of Col. Rugg's brigade, with which he captured all that body of the enemy, and in doing so recaptured Lieut. Conlin and his fellow prisoners. With the remnant of that rebel regiment which Major Mitchell and the 26th Wisconsin captured, they got a rebel color—the color of the 26th North Carolina regiment. There were three flags captured during the entire battle.

The artillery performed an important part in the operations of the day, and its proportionate loss was heavy in both officers and men. Major Hazard superintended the movements of the artillery on the field. When the first attack was made by the enemy, Granger faced his pieces to the rear and blazed away into the advancing line. Roder changed his position with remarkable celerity, so as to do more execution, and Beck, who had expended all his ammunition, except a few rounds of cannister, took his place by the side of Roder, borrowed shot and shell from him and united his efforts with those of the others to break the rebel lines.

The total

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Record of the War.

Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle---Daring Conduct of Lieut. Cushing.

A special despatch to the *Commercial* states that Lt. Cushing, with a picket launch, made a daring expedition up Roanoke river to the anchorage of the rebel ram Albemarle, and gallantly succeeded in exploding a torpedo under the rebel craft. The Albemarle was blown to pieces and completely destroyed. Lieut. Cushing and one man escaped, their launch being sunk by a rebel shot. The Albemarle was preparing for a raid among the fleet in Albemarle Sound.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. The Navy Department has received the following despatch:

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1. I sent 1st Lieut. W. B. Cushing on the 17th of October with picket launch No 1, to blow up the Albemarle. He returned to-day, and reports to me that he blew up the Albemarle on the morning of the 28th ult. Her destruction was complete. Picket launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot and sunk. One man escaped with Lt. Cushing, the rest were captured. Commander Newcomb writes that from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

From the Army of the Potomac---Rebel Attack on our Lines Heavily Repulsed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Oct. 31st. The rebels attempted to play a sharp trick on our lines last night at 9.30 o'clock, the attack however, was defeated at a considerable loss to the rebels.

At this point of connection between the 2d Corps and 5th Corps picket they made an entrance, and passing from one point to another they penetrated our line some distance, taking all the men prisoners.

They sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks, in the hope of piercing our centre, but one of the pickets escaped to the main line, and gave warning in time for the men to be put on their guard behind the works, and when the rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion and with heavy loss.

Repeated attempts were made to take the works, but resulted in a like manner, and although firing was kept up nearly all night the rebels gained no further advantage.

Our loss is put down at 387 men captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few. The loss of the rebels must have been heavy, as they advanced to within range of our batteries and infantry lines.

It was somewhat dark, however, and the firing was not, of course, so effective as it would have been had our men had a good view of the enemy.

Rebel Conspiracy to Burn the Principal Northern Cities.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2. The subjoined dispatch was received this afternoon. Mayor Fargo has already taken the matter in hand, and any attempt in Buffalo will be worse than futile:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

This Department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

The Pirate Tallahassee again at work---Two Vessels reported Burned.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2. The schooner Good Speed, Capt. Baxter, of Boston for Philadelphia, was boarded by the pirate Tallahassee, seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled. The captain, mate, and six men, escaped in a boat to Block Island, and are now here. The captain reports that the Tallahassee scuttled another eastern vessel within a short distance of his vessel. The crew of the Tallahassee reported to Capt. Baxter that they had the crews of three other vessels which were destroyed within a few days. The gunboat Marblehead left Newport in pursuit this evening.

Threatened Invasion of Tennessee by Hood---Ample Preparations to Repel Him.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1. Since his repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved farther West, along the south side of the Tennessee river. He is believed to have passed some of his infantry over that river at or near Bainbridge, twelve miles above Florence. No part of his force has he moved further North. A rebel rumor here reports that he was coming this way. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. With a strong Federal force in his front, rear and flank, fears of making a demonstration in this quarter are simply ridiculous; undoubtedly his movements are prompted by a desire to affect the coming election. Gen Thomas is here and is prepared for any movement Hood may make in this direction.

Grant's Late Movement---Important Advantages gained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. The importance of Gen. Grant's last movement, it appears, has not been clearly demonstrated in the published accounts. The *Tribune's* correspondent on the extreme left says the new angle of a mile and a half west and a mile and a half southwest, acquired on our left by the recent strategic demonstration, is being strongly fortified, and I understand that the army line railroad is to be immediately pushed out to the left, two or three miles beyond the present terminus.

The way this important extension of our fortified line was so easily and cheaply made, was by the rebels weakening their lines to intercept what they took to be a flank movement around their extreme right. While the rebels were massing against the 2d and 5th corps on the extreme left, the 9th corps shoved in at the front and took a line of their works, which was reversed, and now forms our new left angle.

Probably not during the war has so important an extension of a fortified line been made, with so little fighting. True, it took considerable marching and counter-marching, but the men engaged in it turned it into a frolic, after being in confinement in camp. The consternation of the rebels at this movement is represented by deserters to be greater than ever before.

The Plot against the Northern Cities---Summary Punishment awaiting the Raiders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says: "The information of plots to destroy the Northern cities comes to the State Department from official sources in the Provinces. The authorities of the various cities have made ample preparations against raids. Commanders of Federal troops have instructions to inflict summary punishment. Some say if pursuit is made into Canada it will be overlooked by the authorities.

Excitement in Ogdensburg, N. Y.---A Raid Apprehended---The People Arming.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 3--5 P. M. There are a large number of armed men on the islands above and below this place, and many strangers have been in town all day. A raid on this town is feared. All business is suspended and everybody arming. A tug has gone to reconnoitre. Three men have been arrested for firing in the streets. Men and arms have been sent for.

8 P. M. A propeller which arrived here today reported that an organized rebel force was occupying Well and Maple Leaf Islands, eighteen miles above this place. She also reported that there were armed men on the Islands below. A number of strangers have been in town all day, a majority of whom disappeared at dusk in the direction of the islands. Five men were arrested who refused to give any account of themselves. They were armed with revolvers. A tug boat passed down this afternoon, hugging the American shore, with about forty men on board. A force has been sent out to reconnoitre in the direction of the islands. Citizens are forming companies, which are stationed at railroad depots and other places. Grain, &c., is being sent away, and extensive preparations are making to resist an attack.

From New Orleans---Exchange of Prisoners ---Rebel Outlaws in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. The steamer Monterey, fro a New Orleans 25th ult., has arrived.

A letter from Gen. Ullman's department at Morganzia, of the 21st ult., states that the rebel agents of exchange had communicated with Gen. Lawler. He stated that a large number of prisoners intended for exchange were on board of steamers which, on account of low water, were ashore. He proposed landing and marching them down to be exchanged for the same number of rebel prisoners to be sent up from New Orleans. The exchange will be effected at the mouth of Red river. The rebel officer also informed Gen. Lawler that a Capt. Lee, of Quantrell's guerrillas, with 100 desperadoes dressed in Union uniforms, were just beyond the Atchafalaya river, and that the rebel Gen. Smith had sent word to his Colonel commanding that district not to recognize them nor permit them to cross, and that if they succeeded in finally crossing, the Union forces were not to consider them as Confederate soldiers. Gens. Ullman and Lawler will probably finish them the first opportunity.

Hood's Movement Toward Tennessee---The Rebel Army Badly Provided for Country Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4. Late rebel papers give the particulars of Hood's movements from Decatur, Ala., towards Hunter's Landing on the Tennessee river.

Most astounding results are prophesied, but says the correspondent of the Savannah river *Republican*, it is to be regretted that the army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes. Whole regiments are barefooted.

Anticipated Raid on Buffalo---Purchase of a Steamer by the Rebels in Toronto.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6. The following is an extract from a letter received to-day by the editor of the Express from Dunville, C. W., dated yesterday:

"Look out for a raid on Buffalo from Toronto and Hamilton on Tuesday next. The advance guard is at Fort Erie and Suspension Bridge, or will be on Monday. Their headquarters are at Toronto. Some leading Canadians direct the raiders who are not all Southerners." The letter is signed John B Holly.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara Falls, Nov. 6. There is much excitement on the American side of the river at an anticipated raid. The citizens are arming and goods and valuables are being removed. A special train with troops is expected to-night.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5. It is ascertained that the rebels have purchased the Propeller Georgianna at Toronto, and it his being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canada shore, for the purpose of seizing the steamer Michigan and piratical purposes generally on this coast. She was ostensibly purchased by a house in Toronto for the lumber trade. She came to Buffalo barbor on the 3d inst to have a part of her machinery repaired, and left soon after without a description of freight.

We are prepared for her here.

Hood Attempts to Cross the Tennessee and is Repulsed with Consider ble loss---Rebel Operations on the River---Federal Gunboat Captured and Disabled.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5. On the 3d inst., the rebel army under Hood attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Bluewater, and were repulsed by the ederal army under Sherman with considerable loss.

CAIRO, Nov. 5 Gunboat Undine, captured at Fort Herman on the Tennessee River, fought the enemy six hours before surrendering. She had six men killed and eight wounded—three of them mortally. Among the wounded is Capt. Bryant. Her armament consisted of eight 24-pound howitzers. She sunk with her bow lying on the river bank, but it is since reported that the rebels plugged the holes in her hull, and are using her as a gunboat.

The rebels at Fort Herman are reported to be 1200 strong with 16 pieces of artillery. The transports Venus and Chaseman were captured on the same day with the Undine.

The rebels have three batteries within a mile above and below Fort Herman.

Thirteen or fourteen of the crew of the Undine are reported to have been killed after the surrender.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5. Yesterday at daylight the gun-boat Undine, captured a few days ago by the rebels, came through the Chute at Reynoldsburg Island and landed some rebel troops, and left at 8 o'clock.

Gun-boats Key West and Elefine steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsville Island from Johnsonville, and engaged a rebel battery of 24-pounder Parrotts. The gun-boats were driven back badly damaged, to Johnsonville.

At 2 in the afternoon the enemy's batteries opened on the disabled gun-boats. They responded until their ammunition was exhausted; they were then blown up. Their boats' crew are at the town in Johnsonville.

Gun boats from Paducah are in sight, and reinforcements have arrived.

News from Rebel Sources---Successful Expidition to Plymouth---The Rebels driven from their Fortifications.

NEW YORK Nov. 6. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 3d. has a dispatch dated near Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 31, which says;

"After three days' hard fighting the enemy passed up Middle river and came down Roanoke river. Gen. Baker fought until the enemy's gunboats passed our forts and dismounted all our guns in the harbor. An evacuation was then ordered, which was accomplished under some shelling."

By the above it appears that the Union forces went up a channel which took them above Plymouth, and enabled them to come down another channel, commanding the rear of that place.

The Wilmington *Journal* displayed considerable anxiety about the anticipated naval attack on that place.

A PLUCKY CAVALRYMAN. W. F. Clark, a private in Kautz's cavalry brigade, was taken prisoner with two others on July 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. While the rebels were scouring the woods for other prisoners, the guards who had Clark and his companions in charge, without a word of previous explanation, ordered them to march in front. They blew out the brains of the first one; then of the second; and then poured a volley into Clark, leaving him as good as dead, with one bullet and nine buckshot in him. He remained where he fell until about four o'clock the next morning, when, coming to himself, 'his first thought was of a stream of water he had passed just on the other side of a field. Crawling as best he could to the stream, he rolled into it to conceal himself, covering every part of him but his nostrils, when he heard any one approaching. That night a poor old worn out horse came down to the stream to get a drink. By this time, having rallied a little strength, he got up and caught the horse, made a bridle for him out of a pair of suspenders, and in that condition rode into our lines. Seven of the shot were extracted; the three others he did not think would give him much trouble. He had no idea, he said, of dying after being shot in such a mean way.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, November 8, 1864.

[Corrected weekly by J. McAlvar, J. Hodge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and J. G. Adams.]

Flour,	$10 00 to 15 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$18.00 to 20.00
Corn Meal,	1 80 to 2 00	Mutton, ₩ lb,	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	2.25 to 2 50	Turkeys ₩ lb,	14 to 16
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ₩ lb,	14 to 16
Rye,	none	Geese, ₩ lb,	10 to 12½
Corn,	1.70 to 1.75	Lover Seed,	nominal
Barley,	1.25 to 1.50	Herdsgrass,	nominal
Beans,	2.25 to 2.75	Red Top,	nominal
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ₩ ton,	18 00 to 22 00
Potatoes,	50 to 60	Lime,	1.25 to 1 40
Dried Apples,	none	Cheese,	80 to 85
Cooking Apples,	50 to 62	Pulled Wool,	80 to 90
Butter,	40 to 45	Sheep Skins,	1.25 to 1.75
Cheese,	18 to 22	Hides,	8 to —
Eggs,	25 to 28	Calf Skins,	15 to —
Lard,	25 to 28	Lamb Skins,	1.25 to 1.75
Veal,	8 to 10	Wool, hard,	8.50 to 1 50
Round Hog,	12.50 to 15 00	Wool, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1864.

At Market 2193 cattle, 6333 Sheep, and 2.83 Swine, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old, not suitable for beef.

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 11.00 @ 11.50; Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 9.00 @ 10 50; weight of hides, tallow, Third do. 6 00 @ 7.50; and dressed beef. Extra $12.00 @ $13.50; premium. $14.00.

Working Oxen—Sales $90, $100, $125 $260.

Milch Cows—$52 @ $80; extra, $70 @ 90; ordinary, $28 @ 45.

Veal Calves—3--@ 8— per head.

Sheep—8 @ 9 ₩ lb on live weight, sheared; lambs $0 00 @ $0 00 each.

Hides—9½ @ 10c. *Calf Skins*—25c to 30c ₩ lb, or 2,00 @ 2,75. *Tallow*—11@12c.

Pelts, sheep—75 @ $1,25; Lambs' $1.00 @ $1.50.

Stores—Wholesale, 11 @ 13c ₩ lb; retail, 14 @ 15c

Fat hogs 12½ live weight.

Three hundred and fifteen head of cattle, and three hundred and forty sheep and lambs are reported from Maine during the week.

REMARKS. The supply of cattle is not so large as it was last week, and the quality is no better. There is but a few extra cattle at market, for which there is a good demand. Common grades are selling at about the same prices as they did last week. There is not so many western cattle at market and about 800 of them were sold yesterday. To-day there is a very fair supply of fat ones and small cattle on sale, for which kind of stock trade seems to be active. Working oxen have been in good demand and there has been several pairs of very nice ones sold as will be seen in account of sales. There is a pair of very nice premium cattle on exhibition at the Cattle Fair Hall, owned by Mr. Grant, of Maine. We notice among the names of Maine drovers F. C. Dinsmore 25, Stephen Cannon 11, D. Wells. 75, S. Whitehouse 14, J. Russell 33, Maxfield & Davis 21, and Geo Drew 14. They drove working oxen and store cattle

SHEEP AND LAMBS. There is not so large a supply at market as there was last week, and trade is a little quicker. There is but very few extra sheep or lambs at market. Old sheep are selling at 5½ to 7½c ₩ lb. Lambs we quote sales of lots at $3 50, $3 75, $4 00, $4.25, $5 62, $4.75, $5.00, $5 25 @ $5.50 ₩ head.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Nov. 5, 1864.

APPLES. Green ₩ bbl (new crop) $3.00 @ 4 00, Sliced, ₩ lb 3¾@ 4¼.

BUTTER. Country ₩ lb 38@40, Choice Table 43@45, Store 33@35.

BEANS. Marrow ₩ bush $2 75@3 00, Pea $2 87@3 00, Blue Pod $2 50 @2 75.

CHEESE. Vermont ₩ lb new 20@21c; New York 21@21.

GRAIN. Rye $2,03@2 10, oats 90 @ 95, South yellow corn, 1.70, corn mixed 1 65 @ 1 75, barley nominal, shorts, per ton $41@$43; fine feed $43@47.

HAY. Hay ₩ net ton, pressed $21 @ $23.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 26@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Beef ₩ quarter ₩ lb. 11c@13c; Eggs, 23@30; Potatoes ₩ bbl., 1 50 @2 00; Chickens, 18 @20; Lamb, 11@12; Turkey, 22@25; Geese, none; Veal, 11@13.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Nov. 5.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $9,50 @ $10,00 for Western superfine; $10,25@ $10,75 for common extras; $11,00@ $11,50 for medium do.; and $11,75 @ $14,25 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Western mixed, $1,70@1.80.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 94 @95c ₩ bushel.

RYE—1,75 ₩ bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Nov. 7.

Flour—Super State $9,60 @10.40; Round Hoop Ohio, 10.95@ 12 00; Western 9,65@10,85; Southern 10,90@15,00; Canada 10.25@12,25.

Wheat—Chicago spring 2,17@2,18; Milwaukie club 2,16.

Corn—Mixed Western 1,08.

Oats—Canada 87.

Special Notices.

DEAFNESS

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Bangor Daily and Weekly Whig and Courier, commencing November 14th, and during the whole of that week, will contain Dr. LIGHTHILL'S celebrated Treatise on

DEAFNESS AND OTORRHŒA,

AND THEIR

RATIONAL TREATMENT.

Dr. Lighthill

can be consulted at the BANGOR HOUSE, Bangor, from Monday morning November 21st, until Friday evening December the 2nd, on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

AND DISEASES OF THE

EYES, EARS AND THROAT.

Artificial Eyes

Inserted without pain.

☞ A pamphlet edited by Dr. Lighthill, entitled

CATARRH,

Its Causes, Symptoms and Effects,

can be obtained GRATIS at the office of *this paper*. 2w48

HALE'S

HONEY

OF

HOARHOUND AND TAR,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He has long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Hoarhound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea* or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,

3m48 44 Cedar St., New York.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water" recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise, I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it,—I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours truly,

LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results—having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend every body suffering from any diseases of the kidneys, to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 9th Ward Police.

New York, Dec. 30, 1861.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 3m44

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the *Throat* and *Lungs*, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your "BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma" REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. BUCHARME.
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

HENRY WILKES, D. D.
Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. 1m47

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy far the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by banneful and various habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Impelled by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New York City.

3m48*

Again the Pain Killer Proves its Capacity.

Gents: I feel it a duty that I owe to the public, to inform them of a successful experiment that I lately made with your Pain Killer, by applying it in a way for which I never heard it recommended. I had a very valuable horse which was violently attacked with Colic, and appeared to be in great agony. I made use of every remedy I had ever heard of but all to no purpose. I gave him up to die, and, in fact, he was so far gone, that he lay and could not raise up his head, or hold it up when lifted. A thought struck me, that I would give him a dose of Pain Killer. I poured four or five spoonfuls in a pint of milk, and gave it to him, and in twenty minutes as much more, and in half an hour I was on his feet, and in about as much longer was perfectly restored and in the harness.

Respectfully Yours,

STOCKDALE JACKMAN,
2w48 East Liverpool, O.

HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS.—The FAMILY DYE COLORS manufactured by those well known chemists, Howe & Stevens, 26 Broadway, are in general demand throughout the country. This is just what might be expected, when the beauty, permanency, purity, and general excellence of the dyes is considered. They are no less economical than excellent; can readily be used by every family; in a few hours any material or garment can be colored to any hue desired, and in a style not equalled by any dyeing establishment in the land. The demand for the Family Dyes is constantly increasing. Once tried they become indispensable; 1w48

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y7

☞ **Epileptic Fits can be Cured!** Dr. LOCKROW having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty-four years standing. He devotes his attention especially to diseases of the Celebro-Spinal Axis, or Nervous System and solicits an investigation of his claim to public confidence.

He may be consulted at his private residence, No 141 West 424 Street, daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to

DR. V. B. LOCKROW,
Care of P. O. Box 5116. 3m44 New York.

In another column see two cupids from Speer's Vineyard in New Jersey. Look and read all about the wine. It is pure, used in Churches for communion, and by Physicians for Medical use in preference to any other wine produced in this country or Europe. Excellent for Females and weakly persons. cow28

FREEDOM NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I relinquish to my son EMERSON C. KEENE, the remainder of his time, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

A. B. KEENE.

Witness, JOHN W. KEENE. 3w43

A GOOD NURSE

Of long experience may be found by enquiring at the Farmer Office. Good references given and required. 1w43

Married.

In New York, Oct. 29th, Edward Bowman of Sidney, to Sophronia Tarbox of Westport.

In Skowhegan, Nov. 1st, by Rev. Samuel Bickford, Converse L. Webb, of St. Albans, to Cyrena Cummings, of Dexter.

In Belgrade, Nov. 2d, by Geo. E. Clark, Esq., Moses H. Holland of Augusta, to Melissa T. Austin.

In Monmville, Nov. 3d, by Rev. E. Knowlton, Geo. L. Fifield, Esq., of Manchester, to Huldah A. Gilman, of Liberty.

In Bingham, by Rev. J. Robinson, Thomas J. Watson, of Solon to Abby A. Tuscan.

In Wellington, by Rev. J. Robinson, Daniel S. Morrill to Hannah C. Lane, of Dexter.

In Portland, Erasmus P. Doyen to Catherine H Foss.

In Lewiston John S. Winslow to Mary E. Tripp of Hartland.

In Dover, Geo. Lebroke to Emily Brawn, both of Foxcroft.

In Newport, L. K Dudley to Arabella Hight.

In Temple, Rev. Joseph F. Wellman to Eleanor J. Merrill.

In North Anson, Hiram Currier 2d, of Anson to Adelaid Atwood, of Concord.

Died.

In Augusta, Oct. 28th, of diptheria, Susan B., daughter of E. B. and Mary Cony, aged 19 years.

In Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 3d, Jesse Aiken, Esq., of this city, for many years a well known and successful merchant in Haliowell, aged 72 years.

In East Livermore, Oct. 31st, Captain Joel Haskell, aged 72 years.

In Alexandria, Aug. 27th, in Hospital, Jonathan Gove, Co. G, 24 Regt. District Columbia Vols., son of Elijah Gove, of Monmouth, aged 46 years

In East Vassalboro', Nov. 6th, Torreeney, only child of Peter and Hannah Lord, aged 9 years.

COURT NOTICE.

BY order of the Judge assigned to preside at the November Term in this County, the Court will be adjourned by the Sheriff on the morning of the first day till Tuesday of the second week, (Nov. 29, 1864,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Grand and Traverse Jurors, parties and witnesses, and all others interested, are therefore hereby notified that they need not attend until the last named time.

WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

Augusta, Nov. 2, 1864. 3w48

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Lincoln.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of Abby Ellen Weeks, Frederick Weeks and Albert Henry Weeks, minor heirs of Albert Weeks, late of Jefferson, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in and to certain real estate situated in said Jefferson, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by land occupied by James W. Jackson, Easterly by land occupied by Lemuel Putnam and John S Hoffes, Southerly by land occupied by John Achorn, Charles Robinson and Elbridge G. Shuman, and Westerly by said occupied by Elias Haskell and George Weeks, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to said deceased by two deeds, one from Henry A. Kennedy, dated Nov. 13, 1856; the other from Willard Deering, January 17, 1857. Also another parcel situated in said Jefferson, called the John Henry lot, bounded as follows; Northerly by land called the Fuller lot, Easterly by Windsor Weeks, Jr., Southerly by John Hussey, and Westerly by the Eastman lot, containing thirty acres, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to said deceased by John and Lydia Moody, by deed dated April 24, 1855. That an advantageous offer of six hundred dollars has been made for the first described lot, by Christian Kaler, of Otamon, Penobscot County; and for the last lot, described above, an advantageous offer of ten dollars has been made by Ann N. Weeks, of Jefferson, said Lincoln County, which offers it is for the benefit of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the persons making said offers. S. W. JACKSON.

LINCOLN COUNTY.....In Court of Probate, at Wiscasset, on the first day of November, 1864.

ON THE PETITION aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the first Tuesday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Wiscasset, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. JOHN H. CONVERSE, *Judge*.

Copy. Attest: J. J. KENNEDY, Register. 4w*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of Samuel A. Taylor and Lillis E. Taylor, of China, minors, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in a lot of land situate in said China, called the Stanwood. That an advantageous offer of one thousand dollars has been made for the same, by Edward Emerson, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. WM. PERCIVAL.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register*. 4w*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of Samuel C. Currier and Oren W. Currier, minor heirs of Oren and Lucinda N. Currier, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.—All the interest of said wards in the dwelling house and lot situate on the corner of Bridge and Spring streets in Augusta, owned by the said Lucinda N. Currier, deceased. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, by Charles Hewins, of Augusta, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. CHARLES HAMLEN.

KENNEBEC COUNTY... In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register*. 4w*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of

REUBEN H. YEATON, late of BELGRADE,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY A. YEATON.

October 24, 1864. 4w*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

GEORGE L. YOUNG, late of CHINA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN MOWER.

October 24, 1864. 4w*

STOLEN.

$150 REWARD.

TAKEN from the stable of HALE, GREELEY & CO., in Ellsworth, on the 17th inst., under false pretenses, a light bay Mare and a Buggy, the property of the subscriber. The Mare, has a Roman nose, a white stripe in face, broad between the eyes and tapers to a point; black mane and a short black switch tail. There are bunches on inside of gambrel on each side. She weighs upwards of 900 pounds, 9 or 12 years old, is spirited and travels rapidly. Also a breast plate harness silver mounted, double buckle.

The buggy is of Boston manufacture, and brown color, open seat, crooked thills, has a rounded back. In the carriage was a grey shawl lined with red. The above reward will be given by the subscriber to any person furnishing information that will lead to the recovery of property. A. H. STURGIS.

Cherryfield, Oct. 31, 1864. 6w48

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER my Farm for sale, situated 5 miles from Dexter Village, 5 miles from Cambridge, 2½ miles from Ripley Mills; formerly known as the S. R. Stone Farm, in the town of Ripley. Said Farm contains 200 acres of land, an abundance of wood and timber, and is well watered. The land is in a good state of cultivation, cuts about 45 tons of hay and has a good orchard. Said Farm has a good House with L, a large Barn, Shed running from house to barn, and other outbuildings. I will sell the Hay and Stock with the Farm if desired.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. T. B. BEEKING.

Ripley, Oct. 31, 1864. 3w48

FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Palmyra, consisting of one hundred acres of good land, well located on a good road, two miles from Hartland village, and about two miles from Palmyra village, and five miles from Pittsfield Depot on the Maine Central R. R.

Upon said Farm is a new Barn 55 by 43 feet with a cellar; a good Dwelling House and Out Buildings commodious and in good repair.

The Farm cuts from 30 to 40 tons, of hay—has a good orchard and is well water 1 and well wooded and timbered. The Stock and Personal Property on the Farm will be sold with it, or separately, if desired.

Having lost two sons in the United States Army, I am unable to carry on my farm, and it will be sold at a very good bargain. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on said farm.

WM. M. PALMER.

Palmyra, Oct. 19, 1864. 3w46

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS OF LAND IN LEEDS, formerly owned by the late Col. JOHN GILMORE.

1st. Homestead Farm—contains 14 acres of tillage land, under the best of cultivation; 90 acres of wood, pasture and meadow; an excellent House and Out Buildings.

2d. Lot contains 14 acres of Orchard and Tillage Land, 8 acres of Pasture and 20 acres of very fine Meadow.

3d. "Whipporwill Lot"—18 acres of Tillage Land and 82 acres of Hemlock Timber.

4th. "Day Farm"—contains 42 acres of Upland; 22 acres of Hackmetack & Timber and 5 acres of meadow that cuts two tons to the acre

The above are situated near each other and will be sold separately or together.

Also, a large lot of Farming Tools, two Cows, Oxen, Horse, Wagon, Sleighs, Carts, Hay, Corn, Oats, &c. &c. Apply to

R. H. GILMORE,
On the premises.

Leeds, Oct. 17, 1864. 46tf

GREAT AMERICAN WASHING PREPARATION.

Will make the hardest water soft as rain water. Will do the washing in one half the time with half the soap and labor. Clothes will last one third longer. Will clean Paint with half the labor without soap. For washing dishes it is UNEQUALLED.

RECEIPTS for making and using sent to any address on receipt of one dollar. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Address J. THOMPSON CREE,
4w46 Worcester, Mass.

DR. BELL,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

CORNER OAK AND STATE STS.

Office Hours 1 to 3 P. M.

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COTTON BAGS.

A large lot, holding from 10 to

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

"TREASURE-TROVE."

I stand on the rocks beside the sea,
The light is fading fast:
And the sound of the waves as they break at my feet,
Bring a sigh from the buried past.

And I loose the clasp of memory's book,
And a tear from its fountain wells
As I pause at a leaf marked "treasure-trove,"
And this is the tale it tells:

A noble ship sped on her path
Far o'er the waters blue,
With wide spread sail and bounding keel
Still oceanward she flew.

I stood with wistful, prayerful eyes
Upon the rocks above,
And watched the ship far out to sea,
For she bore my "treasure-trove."

And I watched the light fade from the sky,
As she cut the white foam through,
And I turned away with an aching heart
And a prayer for the good ship's crew.

But long I watched for the inbound waves
To bear their burden back,
Or the burnished rays of the setting sun
To gild its coming track.

But the bold free winds and dancing waves
That had borne her away from me,
Would never more bring my treasure back
From over the stormy sea.

So I long to be clasped in old ocean's arms,
And rocked to a dreamless sleep,
And laid away to a quiet rest,
In the cradle of the deep.

And the waves will tenderly bear me on
As we bear a burden we love,
'Till I find the spot where the ship went down,
And rest with my "treasure-trove."

E. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

EVENING.

Soft the dews of eve are falling
As the sun sinks in the west,
Loud the parent bird is calling
Home the truants to her nest.

Now upon the placid river
Faintly gleams the silvery star;
And the moon with golden quiver,
Rises o'er the hills afar.

Flinging over vale and mountain
Waves of misty, golden light;
Shining in the sparkling fountain,
Flooding earth with radiance bright.

JEAN CARROLL.

Our Story-Teller.

WINNING A WIFE.

There was a joyful gathering at one of the oldest and richest mansions in Leicester Square. The rooms were filled with the *elite* of New York society. The young and the gay, the maiden in the first bloom of loveliness, and the young man whose talents had procured him the invitation his poverty would have prevented, all met together in those splendid apartments, where pictures and statues, and beautiful flowers were mingled with rich furniture and costly ornaments. The brilliant chandeliers were reflected back from the long mirrors, which multiplied the other objects, until the eye ached with the excess of light and glitter. A beautiful conservatory led from one of the spacious rooms, and was filled with the rarest and choicest plants. This room was partially darkened, there being no light except what came from a shaded crystal lamp, half hidden by the redundant leaves, and filled with perfumed oil, which gave out an odor beyond even the flowers themselves. On a bracket, behind some tall, graceful plants, was the exquisite group of the Angel and the Child; and, just at the entrance, lay the sculptured image of a sleeping infant. Beyond this room was the library, opening by glass doors, into a large garden which extended into the next court, every foot of which was worth as many gold pieces as could be laid on its surface, but which could not be purchased for money; so much did the owner prize its refreshing shade, and the green coolness which thus sprung up in the very heart of the hot and dusty city.

These doors were open, and the refreshing air came wafting the perfume of the flowers, as it swept through the conservatory, and tempering the hot atmosphere of the reception room. And all this grandeur and show was to celebrate the birthday of Madeline Tracy, the only child of the rich owner of the mansion. For her was this crowd gathered to do homage to the manifold perfections which in the wealthy heiress are so readily seen and appreciated.

As may well be supposed, there were many aspirants to her favor, and of these, the acknowledged favorite of her father was young Walter Sunderland; and no one doubted the match would prove an agreeable one to all parties. The young man was such, in character and reputation, as to gain the universal approbation of the coteries assembled in upper tendom; and in person he was handsome enough to be the object of admiration to all the young ladies.

Among the visitors that evening, invited to the princely mansion, on account of his rising talent, was Philip Cleveland, a young poet of no ordinary genius. He had been gradually but surely growing into popular favor, and mingled with the highest society; but no one could have deemed him presuming enough to lift his eyes to the daughter of the rich Mr. Tracy.

In a secluded country home, with no one to listen to the promptings of his genius, except the partial ears of his mother and sister, Philip Cleveland had sometimes feared that he might overestimate his talents. But he was gratified to find, when he entered the upper circles of society, that his fame had preceded him, and he was most cordially received on account of that fame. Madeline Tracy was one of the first to welcome him, as she had been one of the first to recognize and herald his genius, before she knew him personally, and it was long before she knew that her disinterested praise had awakened for her a feeling in his heart, which could never be quenched, except by her neglect or contempt.

This night, Madeline had gathered in groups those whom she thought most congenial to each other; and a little knot of literary people were hanging upon the words of Cleveland, as he poured out, in his high-toned eloquence, his opinions upon the art he loved. Madeline watched the effects of his words on the listeners, and her heart throbbed with emotion at her own thoughts.

"And this gifted being has laid his heart at my feet!" thought she. As she looked round on the trapping of wealth with which she was surrounded, she thought how infinitely higher was that wealth of mind which distinguished Philip Cleveland. Yes, he had told her that the crowning reward of his aspiring genius was her love; but he knew, even if she bestowed it, he might vainly ask her father for a right to receive it. And for once, his heart had bitterly rebelled at the miserable and sordid restraints of society, which placed his happiness in the cool keeping of those restraints, and would in all probability doom him to disappointment.

Still it was something to know that Madeline returned his love; that she had risen far above the heartless conventionalities which would have led her to despise an unknown and obscure man. It was worth something too, to know that she had voluntarily wished herself less wealthy, so that no stain of a mercenary nature could be attributed to the man she loved. She told him so that very evening, in the few brief moments in which they stood togather in the twilight darkness in the conservatory, and he believed her words.

The voice of Walter Sunderland, eagerly asking her father for her hand in the next dance, recalled her from her momentary oblivion of her guests; and she obeyed the impulse of her father's hand, as he motioned to her to join in the dance with Walter.

"I am absolutely *given* to this man," she said, as she gave him the hand she could not well refuse. "Yes, *given* to him," she continued, bitterly as he led to the set. "O, for power to free myself, and to give my heart openly to Philip."

Looking round, she saw Cleveland leaning against a pillar, and seeming sad and out of spirits. She cast a look of smiling faith upon him, which no one noticed but himself; and his eye lighted up instantly; there was magic in that fearless, trusting smile, which gave him new life. It told him that come what might, of cloud or sunshine, she would be true and faithful still—and he believed it.

That night Walter Sunderland asked Mr. Tracy's permission to address his daughter, and it was granted. Philip inadvertently heard it, and in ten minutes from that time, he had stolen out through the darkened conservatory, without taking leave of his host, and was soon pacing the floor of his temporary home at a hotel. All night he walked there, full of forebodings of evil. He knew Mr. Tracy would never consent to have Madeline give up Sunderland for him, and although scarcely thinking that Madeline would change, he yet feared what persuasion or threats might force her to do.

In the morning he went out, unable longer to endure the stifling, choking atmosphere of the house. He felt suffocated, and the outer air seemed to act on his heart as well as senses, as an exhilarator. He stole off in the vicinity of Mr. Tracy's house; but started away again at a wild pace, when he saw Sunderland's carriage standing at the gate. He crossed the square, and turned into a quiet, retired street, that seemed as if all the inhabitants were all asleep, so full of stillness and repose was the place.

As he passed on, he heard the massive door just shutting, and a light footstep run down the steps. He did not look up, in his abstracted state, hardly conscious indeed, that he had heard anything. The footstep came on lightly behind him, and then a low voice said "Philip!" He turned and saw Madeline, with the flush of morning exercise upon her clear, healthful cheek. There was the same cordial greeting as ever, only she saw the touch of sadness on his brow, and unconsciously her own caught the same look.

"You out so early, Miss Tracy, and Mr. Sunderland's carriage at your gate!"

"Miss Tracy!" she repeated, laying her hand on his arm, almost carressingly.

His first impulse was to actually shake her off, but he caught the reflected expression of his own sadness radiating in her eyes, and he softened at once.

"Madeline! then, if I may still call you so. The knowledge that you had a visitor this morning, waiting your return has almost maddened me; and the feeling that I cannot compete with Walter Sunderland for your hand, because I am poorer than he is, is too bitter a thought for me to bear calmly."

"Philip Cleveland, you do me wrong. I have owned to you, before this, that you were not indifferent to me. Will you force me now to do what I have always considered it unwomanly and unjust to do—to boast of a rejected offer? If I cannot justify myself otherwise in your eyes, know then, that last night, I positively rejected Mr. Sunderland; and if that is not enough, I will add further that it was because my affections were engaged."

"Madeline, you give me new life, new hope! May I dare to indulge it? And yet, the difference between us, how it preys upon me!"

"The difference in money, I know. In all else, I am immeasurably your inferior. O, that I could annihilate the foolish, witless distinction of wealth, parting as it does, the hearts which otherwise would be happy together."

"Do you feel this Madeline?"

"I do, sincerely."

"God bless you!" burst from Philip's lips. "Then indeed I am happy," continued he, "even if no tie ever binds us together. If your father should be persuaded to give up his prejudice also. O, Madeline! would to heaven you were as poor as I am!"

They had emerged from the dull, quiet street, and turned back into the square, when Sunderland's carriage passed them, and he was looking directly at the pair who were walking in close conversation. Madeline looked up first, blushed and bowed. Philip also bowed, but coldly, and they received an angry glance in return.

That look brought Madeline to consciousness. She knew too well that her father made money his idol, and how hard it would be to convince him that she did not need to marry a rich husband. His ambition for her was not to be disappointed so. But knowing also his veneration for talent, she hoped. It would seem small grounds on which she hoped; but if she could rouse Philip to some great effort, she felt that it might yet be realized.

They parted at the door of Mr. Tracy's house; Philip with a renewed hope in his heart, and Madeline with a faint dawning of the same blessed inspiration. Her father met her kindly, but with a sober look on his countenance, as if he was not quite pleased.

"Mr. Sunderland has been here my daughter."

"I know it, father. I met him as he drove away."

"And your determination is unaltered?"

"Absolutely. I am willing to remain unmarried, dear father; willing to devote my life to you, and make no other ties—but I am not willing to bind myself to a man whom I cannot love because he is rich enough to gild the cage in which he may imprison me."

"Is it not rather because you have formed another attachment, my child?"

"And what if it were, father?"

"What if it were! I could not bear to see you lowering yourself to the level of a poor man."

"Think a moment, dear father. Did my mother stoop, when she, in the glow of generous, unselfish love, made you a sharer of her noble fortune? Did she not feel that your worth and nobleness of mind were equivalent to the gold which she inherited from her father? And did she ever repent that she so decided? Ah, why do you interpose an objection in my case, which was so nobly and successfully waived in your own? Did my mother, did any one respect you less, because your worldly prospects did not equal hers? O, father, remember your own youth, and then, if you have the heart, bind me to the wealth I do not value."

Mr. Tracy sighed heavily. He remembered the brief dream of his youth, and the beloved wife, who disobeyed her father to share his lot. He did not dare to remember that her father's life had been shortened by that disobedience, and that ere they had known a year of the advantages which that immense wealth brought them, his wife had laid down her life when Madeline was born. How little of happiness had that wealth ever brought them, except that of ministering to his daughter's comforts. And now he was about to make her miserable for the sake of gain.

"And then again, dear father, how much you think of talent! You always respect it more than anything else. Would you value the statue of a Rothschild as highly as you do that of Shakespeare or Walter Scott?" And as she spoke of these, she laid her hand on her father's arm, and gently turned him towards his cherished marbles.

"I know what you would say, Madeline. You would bid me choose between Walter's wealth and Philip Cleveland's talents. But do you grant no excellence to Sunderland except his riches?"

"Many, dear father! but none that speak to my needs. I appeal to yourself, would you not have been as happy with my mother, was she not as happy with you, as if wealth had been showered on you both?"

"God knows she was, and that I would have been!"

"Now, father, let me make a compact with you. I will live for you, and for you alone, if you will promise to abandon all schems for my marrying at all. I will give up Philip, who loves me, not for my wealth, but because he knows that I appreciate him. But allow me to remain single. Let me devote myself to you alone."

"You will think me a stern, selfish old fellow, if I accept this offer, my child,"

"No, father. It will cost me regrets, but not reproaches."

"I accept it then, for a year. If in that time I see a man who loves you and is worthy to be your husband, I shall propose him to your acceptance."

One interview with Philip was allowed her, in which she bade him go and gather the laurels the world was ready to bestow on him who seeks worthily for fame. The promise that she would never marry another softened the pain of parting to him, and the engagement they made of corresponding, was another balm to both their hearts.

A year sped on its course, and Madeline was the contented, loving, devoted child, ministering to her father's declining years, with love and affection that merited a rich blessing in return. One year, and the world had already crowned with its highest honors, an unknown poet. Some said he was from one country, some of another, but all agreed that any might be proud to own him for her son.

Madeline read all that came from his pen. It accorded with the sentiments of her inmost soul, and although she knew not whence the inspirations of this genius emanated, she felt that they were such as Philip Cleveland might feel, had he been made happy. She could not reflect that the brightest efforts of genius spring from the crushed and wounded spirit.

Daily were these books her solace and delight She read them to her father, who placed the stamp of his approbation on every page; and his approbation, nice and discriminating as it had ever been, was no mean tribute to any author.

This year was not suffered to go by in vain regrets, by Madeline. From afar off, but without any clue to his residence for his letters to her came addressed under cover to his mother, Philip wrote her such words as a tender brother might have written to an orphan sister. And she happy, or at least contented with these, preserved her peace and serenity.

People said Madeline Tracy was growing beautiful. She had never been called plain before; but there was a sweet, spiritual look on her face now, suggestive of something better than beauty. It was the constant communion, hallowed and sanctified, mysterious by distance and absence, with a kindred soul.

Again came Madeline's birthday, and again her father insisted on its usual celebration. Madeline would gladly have refused, for the letter from Philip had been strangely delayed, and she was growing anxious and disturbed; but her father's will was law, and she consented. The rooms were again crowded; but she was delighted to find that fewer wealthy, and more intellectual people were invited by her father, than ever before. Madeline had never met at one time, so many people of talent and intellect; and never had she appeard so much at home, or so self-possessed as on this evening.

She was making a tour of the rooms, speaking cheerfully to each of the guests, when she was arrested by hearing from one of the little scattered groups, a few words respecting the authorship of the books which had created so much speculation on both sides of the Atlantic. One after another the guests joined in different tones of criticism; and Madeline was completely hemmed in by the crowd. She heard her father's voice, but could not catch his words, until in a brief interval of comparative silence, she heard him say to the company:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you the author of the charming works you have just been admiring."

Madeline's heart beat high. She knew instantly that her father had been planning some pleasant surprise for her; but how little did she anticipate what was to follow?

As Mr. Tracy's tall form leaned over the group, he beckoned her to come near him, and when she came through the parted crowd, and stood by her father's side, she felt her hand grasped, and heard her name spoken. Philip himself stood before her!

The company had dispersed, and the last good night had been uttered, when Mr. Tracy led Madeline back to the room now vacant except for one motionless figure. Philip Cleveland stood there, scarcely conscious of the brilliant sensation which he had inspired that evening, or the adulation he had received. What was it to him, if his fame could not reflect upon the being for whom alone he valued it? Yet he lingered still, for Mr. Tracy's manner had been singularly kind and distinguishing; but it was a letter addressed to him from Mr. Tracy, and forwarded him by his mother, that had brought him from his seclusion, on the occasion of Madeline's birthday. And yet how vain for him to be here, and feel that she was lost to him! He had seen, as he passed the tables, and reading-desks scattered profusely around, his own books, with innumerable passages marked beautiful—and he felt how more than delightful it would be to have that appreciative second self always by his side strengthening and cheering him.

Can he believe the reality of his senses, when Mr. Tracy approached him with Madeline, saying. "Mr. Cleveland, one year ago I entered into a compact with this little girl, and the closing part was that, if by this time, I saw one who loved her, and that I thought worthy to be her husband, I should propose him to her acceptance. That time has come. You have proved yourself worthy; and she, too, by her beautiful devotion to me, notwithstanding that I thwarted her in her dearest hopes; deserves to be rewarded with all the happiness I can give her."

"Father!" was all that Madeline could utter, as Mr. Tracy joined their hands, and left them, with the tears streaming down his cheeks. And thus Philip Cleveland won his wife.

Miscellaneous.

THE LAST OF THE SARPINTS.

"The sarpent, is it?" said Picket in reply. "Sure, everybody has heard tell of the blessed Saint Patrick, and how he *druve* the *sarpints*, and all manner of venomous things, out of Ireland—how he bothered all the *varmint* entirely; but for all that, there was one *ould sarpint* left, who was too cunning to be talked out of the country, and made to drown himself. Saint Patrick didn't well know how to manage this fellow, who was doing great havoc, till at last he bethought himself, and got a strong iron chest made with nine *boults* upon it.

So, one fine morning he takes a walk to where the sarpint used to keep; and the sarpint, who didn't like the Saint in the least—and small blame to him for that—began to hiss and show his teeth at him like any thing. "Oh," says St. Patrick, says he, "where's the use of making such a piece of work about a gentleman like myself coming to see you? 'tis a nice house I have got made for you agin the winter; for I am going to civilize me whole country, man and beast," says he, "and you can come and look at it whenever you please, and 'tis myself will be glad to see you."

The sarpint hearing such smooth words, thought that Saint Patrick had druve all the rest of the sarpints into the sea, he meant no harm to himself; so the sarpint walks fair and easy up to see him, and the house he was speaking about. But when the sarpint saw the nine great boults upon the chest, he thought he was *sould*, and was for making off with himself as fast as ever he could.

"'Tis a nice warm house you see," says Saint Patrick, "and 'tis a good friend I am to you."

"I thank you kindly, Saint Patrick, for your civilty," says the sarpint, "but I think it's too small it is for me;" meaning it for an excuse, and away he was going.

"Too small!" says Saint Patrick, "stop, if you please; you're out in that, my boy, any how—I am sure 'twill fit you completely; and, I'll tell you what," says he, "I'll bet you a gallon of porter that if you'll only try and get in, there'll be plenty of room for you."

The sarpint was as thirsty as he could be with his walk, and 'twas great joy to him the thoughts of doing Saint Patrick out of the gallon of porter; so, swelling himself up as big as he could, in he got to the chest, all but a little of his tail. "There now," says he, "I've won the gallon, for you see the house is too small for me, for I can't get in my tail." When, what does Saint Patrick do, but he comes behind the great heavy lid of the chest, and, putting his two hands to it, down he slaps it with a bang like thunder. When the rogue of a sarpint saw the lid coming down, in went his tail like a shot, for fear of being whipped off him, and Saint Patrick began at once to boult the nine iron boults.

"Oh! murder! Won't you let me out, Saint Patrick?" says the *sarpint*—"I've lost the bet fairly, and I'll pay you the gallon like a man."

"Let me out my darling?" says Saint Patrick, "to be sure I will, by all manner of means; but, you see, I haven't time now, so you must wait till to-morrow." And so he took the iron chest, with the sarpint in it, and pitches it into "the lake here, where it is to this hour, for certain; and 'tis the sarpint struggling down at the bottom that makes the waves upon it. Many is the living man, continued Picket, besides myself, has hard the sarpint crying out, from within the chest under the water, "Is it to-morrow yet? Is it to-morrow yet? which, to be sure, it never can be: And that's the way Saint Patrick settled the last of the sarpints, sir."

LET GIRLS BE GIRLS.

There are a great many people who in some way or other, are always regretting and complaining that girls are not premature old women. They would have them full of wisdom, and experienced as Solomon or Prince Metternich; they would have them drilled into the hardest work of the house and farm, until they have lost life and vivacity, and are unfit for any thing but the commonest routine of domestic life. In the first morning sunlight of existence the gravity of gray hairs is expected, and the silent profundity of an old big eyed owl. They must have the power of reflection that belongs to an antiquated cow, and the faculty of doing twenty things at once, known only to the mother of fourteen children. They must have an ardent admiration for science and philosophy; they must like drab high-necked dresses, and wear their hair combed straight behind, without ornament. They must like calf-skin shoes and dyed stockings, and glory in hard brown hands and a sunburnt complexion. They must look with uncompromising hostility on all nice young men, and never flirt the least bit in the world. They must read Locke, Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, and study the peculiarities of spiders and beetles for a recreation, until they look themselves like the fossil remains in the British Museum.

It is no use—girls will be girls as long as the world lasts; they will commit a thousand follies; they will get up undying friendships, which will last sometimes a day, sometimes a week, sometime a year. They will have several attacks of the affections, just as children have the whooping cough and measles, during which time they imagine they shall *never*—and they shall *die*.

But they don't; they live to become quiet, sensible, industrious wives and mothers,—generally a great deal too good for the individuals who own them. Thank goodness, they will always wear pretty dresses whenever they can get them,—it is natural, and just as proper, as it is for the flowers to take different hues. Those croakers who want young girls to dress in brown and drab, would extinguish the sunlight, would have the sky always a dull lead color, would burn up the fresh green grass, would wither the leaves on the trees, and extinguish the brilliant tints of the flowers. It is a woman's duty to be as attractive as possible, and gentleness and delicacy, the absence of contact with whatever is coarse or revolting, forms one of her chief attractions to man. Are not the ideals of men softhanded, white-robed angels? It is only some time after they are married that they associate them with shilling calico and peeling potatoes. Then let the girls enjoy their illusions and delusions as long as they can. They will wake soon enough to life and its realities. Let them flit and flutter out their brief hour of butterfly existence, which has its own charm and even *use*, both in contemplation and retrospect; time will discover to them what is expected of a woman who has lost her youth.—*Jennie June.*

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

CALICO. This species of cloth receives its name from Calicut, a city on the coast of Malabar, whence it was first imported into England in 1631.

STEEL. The invention of steel is of great antiquity, as the Eastern sword-blades, especially those of Damascus, attest. A curious custom prevailed among the Celtiberians in Spain of burying the iron in the earth, that the baser part of it might, as they supposed, be converted to rust, and then forging what remained into swords and other sharp instruments. The method of casting steel was brought into England from Germany in 1720.

RINGS. The introduction of this little ornament is of great antiquity. At first rings were made of iron, but shortly before the Christian era those of gold began to be commonly worn. The ring is said to have been an emblem of fidelity, and to have been thus used in a variety of cases. During the Middle Ages it is often recognized as the credential of a mission. Wedding rings are supposed to have originated with the Jews, and the custom to have been adopted from them by the early Christians.

STOVES. The ancients generally warmed their rooms by portable braziers, the fuel being prepared in such a manner as to occasion little inconvenience from smoke. The Romans heated their apartments by means of flues. In 1680 a stove was invented in England which might be placed in the centre of the room, the smoke being made to descend and pass through flues under the floor, till it found a vent in the walls. An article of such general and constant use suggested various improvements from time to time, until the convenient and elegant contrivances in use at the present day were produced.

BRICKS. These are first noticed in the building of the Tower of Babel—"And they said one to another Go to, let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and lime had they for mortar." (Gen. xi. 3.) The Greeks used this material. Among the Romans sundried or sunburnt bricks came into use during the republican form of government, and burnt or baked bricks about the time of Julius Cæsar. Alfred the Great first recommended the use of bricks to the English people in the construction of their dwellings; but these were thin and were called wall tiles. The present mode of making bricks was invented by Sir Nicholas Crisp, in the reign of Charles I., when the size was fixed.

GUNPOWDER. This is supposed to have been invented in the East at a very remote period, and the Chinese are said to have used it as early as the year 85. Its discovery in Europe is traced to a work written by the famous Roger Bacon in 1216. Its application as ammunition is said to be due to a German chemist named Schwartz, who, early in the fourteenth century, is represented as making some experiments with nitre, sulphur, and charcoal in a mortar, and in the midst of his labors was surprised and alarmed at seeing the head of the mortar blown off to a considerable distance. Gunpowder was first made use of in warfare in Europe at the battle of Cressy, in the year 1145; and in 1380 it was used by the Venetians in their war with the Genoese. From that period it was adopted by every power in Europe.

THE LOVE OF HOME.

"It is only shallow-minded pretenders," said Daniel Webster, "who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affect nobody in America but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them; and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living: and if I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind."

"A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT."

(New York Observer.)

WE have from time to time presented the testi mony of large portion of the most eminent Organists and Artists in the country to the great merits of our

CABINET ORGANS,

and to the fact that they excel other instruments of their class Annexed are extracts from a few Notices of the Press·

"The Highest Accomplishment of Industry in this Department."

Foremost among all American makers stand Messrs. Mason & Hamlen, whose CABINET ORGANS now represent the highest accomplishments of industry in this department. Taking for their starting point, more than ten years ago, the remembered Melodeon, with its thin, sharp tone, they have gone on, step by step, until they have reached a position beyond which the enlargement of Reed Organs cannot, for the present, be advantageously continued. Leaving to others the manufacture of instruments of smaller compass, they have given all their energies to producing the best possible specimens of the class they advertise, and it is nothing more than truth to say they have succeeded. This is not only our opinion, but the unanimous verdict of the Dramists and Musicians who have examined these Organs, and have often subjected them to long and severe tests, and whose names have been signed by scores to the testimonials of favor which have been freely given.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"The Universal Opinion of the Musical Profession."

That Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have succeeded in making a better small instrument—from a little handbox-like things to those which, though portable, and not larger than a piano, can make themselves felt in the church—is the universal opinion of the musical profession. They agree that no such mechanical work of the kind can be found in equal perfection in Europe. The tone is pure and full, and with an immense body for so small a provocative force. They stand rough travelling, bad usage, and will live in climates that kill American missionaries.—*New York Tribune.*

"Nearly Every Organist or Pianist of Note."

The instrument known as the CABINET ORGAN is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years ago, or its successor, the Harmonium, as a Concert Grand piano-forte of to-day is over the imperfect Pianos in vogue a quarter of a century since. The Melodeon lost favor from a lack of capacity for expression. Its music was monotonous to a degree annoying to cultivated ears. The Harmonium was an improvement upon the Melodeon, but still failed to satisfy the extent demanded by its use in chapels, school-rooms, or halls, as a support to choral singing. Within a couple of years Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, who have always taken the lead in this country as manufacturers of reed instruments, have succeeded in largely overcoming the defects noticed in instruments of this class. An important modification introduced in the Automatic Bellows-Swell, by which the performer is enabled to produce the softest tones, or to awaken a volume of tone second only to, and in point of musical quality fully as fine as that derived from superior church organs. The favorable testimony of nearly every church organist or pianist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments.—*New York World.*

"So Effective and Beautiful as to Meet the Desires of the Most Refined and Fastidious."

A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious admirers of appropriate music. * * * * With your eyes shut you cannot distinguish its sound from that of the pipe organ; and the advantages that commend it are its price—for it can be had for one, two, three or four hundred dollars, according to the size you wish; it is not affected by heat or cold, or any change of temperature: it remains for a long period in good tune; and lastly, it can be sent by express or otherwise any distance with safety.—*New York Observer.*

"Singular Unanimity."

Induced by these considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument, of the many now soliciting the public favor, combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments made in churches, schools and families have been compared, all of which, with singular unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our previously formed convictions, received from personal observations.—*New York Christian Advocate and Journal.*

☞ Circulars and Catalogues with full information as to styles, prices, &c., furnished to any applicant, by mail.

WAREROOMS:

274 Washington Street, Boston.
7 Mercer Street, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN.

Sept. 25, 1864. eop4w42

WANTED FOR CASH!

Cotton Rags, Lead,
Woolen Rags, Copper,
Print Papers, Brass,
Old Account Books, &c., Pewter,
Cotton Batting, Zinc,
Wool and Wool Skins, Old Iron,
Rubber, &c., &c.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,
15 No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Augusta.

DR. TEBBETTS'
PHYSIOLOGICAL
HAIR REGENERATOR.

ITS MODUS OPERANDI. Immediately beneath the scalp there are very small bodies called glands, or more commonly, roots of the hair. It is from these glands that every hair of the head is formed and secreted. So long as the scalp is free from disease, these bodies remain healthy, and the hair keeps its natural appearance and color. But when humors and other diseases affect the scalp, these glands become involved in the same disease and the hair gradually turns gray, dry and brittle. Sooner or later the hair begins to fall off, and in many cases, if not arrested, will produce complete baldness.

To remedy this pathological condition of the glands, and create a new and healthy action, the PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR has proved a perfect success, inasmuch as it is the only preparation yet known that can boast of such wonderful results.

IT IS NOT A "DYE" and will not stain a particle. It will certainly restore gray hair in all cases to its original color. It promotes a growth of new hair in all cases on bald heads when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruff, heat, humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed, and as a dressing it has no superior. The "REGENERATOR" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases, if not the money to be refunded. With it every grey head in New England can be restored in less than thirty days. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

TEBBETTS BROTHERS, Druggists and Chemists, Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.

Sold at wholesale and retail by C. F. POTTER & CO., AUGUSTA, and by W. W. WHIPPLE, PORTLAND, General Agents for Maine. 4m43*

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO.,
3m41* 225 North Second street, Philadelphia, Penn.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of Nellie Currier, minor, respectfully represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz: all the interest of said ward in a farm, containing about seventy-seven acres, with buildings thereon, the property of her late father, Ezekiel C. Currier, deceased, situate in Milo, in the County of Piscataquis. That an advantageous offer of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

ELIZA A. CURRIER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 47*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of Charles Cook, Morris Cook, and Eliza V. Cook, minor heirs of Charles M. Cook, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in the homestead farm of the deceased, including the wood lot. That an advantageous offer of eight hundred dollars has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

HARRISON JAQUITH.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—In Court of Probate at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 47*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITION OF SARAH P. FOSSETT, Administratrix on the estate of Robert M. Fossett, late of Vassalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of three hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Vassalborough, in said County, and described as follows:—All interest of said estate in the homestead farm of the deceased. That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Administratrix requests that she may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described real estate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein pursuant to the provisions of law. SARAH P. FOSSETT.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 47*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITION OF SILAS S. ROLLINS, Administrator on the estate of Owen Getchell, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Belgrade, and described as follows, viz: The house and lot called the Scribner lot. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof: that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate in the terms making the same, or to any person, for not less than the appraisal

SILAS S ROLLINS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY... In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER. *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 46*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of BENJAMIN SANDERSON, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 47*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN HALE, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of November, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allow